WAGER BAY AREA SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TOURISM PROFILES

Prepared for

ENVIRONMENT CANADA – CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE

Prepared by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW 3

2.1 Regional Population Profile 3

2.1.1 – Population 3
2.1.2 – Regional Population Mobility and Migration 6
2.1.3 – Community Population 8

2.2 Language and Ethnicity 10

2.3 Regional Income 11

2.4 Regional Economy 15

2.5 Labour Force 18

2.6 The Traditional Economy 24

2.6.1 – Traditional Northern Crafts 24
2.6.2 – Fur and Fish Harvesting 25
2.6.3 – Country Food Consumption 27

2.7 Mineral Resource Development 29

2.8 Regional Tourism Setting 33

2.9 Regional Transportation System 39

2.9.1 – Air 39
2.9.2 – Water 41

2.10 Wager Bay 42

2.10.1 – Existing Land and Resource Use 42
2.10.2 – Wager Bay National Proposal 46

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

2.11 Current Economic Development Strategy 46

2.11.1 – Human Resource Development Plan 47
2.11.2 – Research 47
2.11.3 – Economic Diversification 47
2.11.4 – Private Access to Capital 48
2.11.5 – Tax Subsidies, Fiscal Considerations 49
2.11.6 – Public Infrastructure 49

3.0 INDIVIDUAL KEEWATIN COMMUNITY PROFILES 50

3.1 Rankin Inlet 50

3.1.1 – Population 50
3.1.2 – Ethnicity/Language 52
3.1.3 – Income 52
3.1.4 – Local Economy 55
3.1.5 – Labour Force 57
3.1.6 – Tourism Industry 58

3.2 Arviat 61

3.2.1 – Population 61
3.2.2 – Ethnicity/Language 63
3.2.3 – Income 63
3.2.4 – Local Economy 66
3.2.5 – Labour Force 67
3.2.6 – Tourism Industry 68

3.3 Baker Lake 70

3.3.1 – Population 70
3.3.2 – Ethnicity/Language 72
3.3.3 – Income 72
3.3.4 – Local Economy 75
3.3.5 – Labour Force 76
3.3.6 – Tourism Industry 77

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

3.4 Coral Harbour 79

3.4.1 – Population 79
3.4.2 – Ethnicity/Language 81
3.4.3 – Income 81
3.4.4 – Local Economy 84
3.4.5 – Labour Force 85
3.4.6 – Tourism Industry 86

3.5 Repulse Bay 88

3.5.1 – Population 88
3.5.2 – Ethnicity/Language 90
3.5.3 – Income 90
3.5.4 – Local Economy 93
3.5.5 – Labour Force 94
3.5.6 – Tourism Industry 95

3.6 Chesterfield Inlet 97

3.6.1 – Population 97
3.6.2 – Ethnicity/Language 99
3.6.3 – Income 99
3.6.4 – Local Economy 102
3.6.5 – Labour Force 103
3.6.6 – Tourism Industry 104

3.7 Whale Cove 106

3.7.1 – Population 106
3.7.2 – Ethnicity/Language 107
3.7.3 – Income 108
3.7.4 – Local Economy 109
3.7.5 – Labour Force 111
3.7.6 – Tourism Industry 112

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE KEEWATIN'S TRANSPORTATION SERVICE 114

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

5.0 OVERVIEW AND ANALYIS OF THE KEEWATIN'S TOURISM INDUSTRY 117

APPENDICES

A. Highlights of "An Investment Plan for the 21st Century, 2001" Prepared by the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce, 1990.

B. Keewatin Businesses by Community

C. Keewatin Tourism Businesses by Community

D. Sila Lodge Brochure/Information

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study has been prepared for Environment Canada, Canadian Parks Service. It provides a socio-economic and tourism profile of the Wager Bay area and the Keewatin Region of the Northwest Territories (NWT).

In 1978 the Canadian Parks Service proposed the general vicinity of Wager Bay as a national area of Canadian significance, expressing its interest in considering the area for inclusion in the National Parks System. While still at the early stages of the planning processes for a proposed Park, the Canadian Parks Service has identified the need for socio-economic information and data on the socio-economic conditions of the various communities in the vicinity of Wager Bay that might benefit from the eventual establishment of a park, from its operation, or from the tourism activity generated by the park.

Tourism is of particular interest to the Canadian Parks Service, as it is to the Keewatin's economic base. One of the outcomes of establishing a park would be the degree to which tourism industry benefits could be captured by Keewatin communities, tourism businesses such as lodges and outfitters and segments of the local labour force. Tourism is one of the NWT's largest employers. Further, due to the renewable resource nature of the industry and its relative stability compared to mining, the NWT's other large economic sector, it is an industry of real interest to the Government of the NWT in terms of its economic development planning and program initiatives. The establishment of a National Park in the vicinity of Wager Bay could be of real benefit to Keewatin communities. As a comparable example the establishment of Auyuittuq National Park Reserve in the Baffin Region of the NWT has had a very positive impact on the community of Pangnirtung.

For the fiscal year 1987-88, the Canadian Parks Service conducted a "Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern National Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites" in the Yukon and NWT". The evolving National Parks (Reserves) system is relatively young in the NWT. In 1988, the NWT Parks (Reserves) of Auyuittuq, Nahanni, Wood Buffalo and Ellesmere experienced a total attendance of 7,458 visits.[1] Comparatively, general pleasure travel visitation to the NWT by non-residents in 1986 was 26,313 visitors. This suggests that attendance to National Parks/Reserves plays an important role in the NWT's tourism industry. In the fiscal year 1987-88, it was estimated that the total economic impact generated by the visitation to and operation of the NWT's Parks and Reserves was $4.3 million in direct and indirect labour income and 143.0 person years of employment in the NWT.

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[1] Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern Parks (Reserves) and Historic Sites Summary Report. Prepared for Socio-Economic Branch, Canadian Parks Service by Thompson Economic Consulting Services in association with Scace and Associates Ltd., July 31, 1988.

Tourism is important to the NWT's economy. In 1987 it was determined that tourism was the second largest source of private sector employment in the NWT.

One of the main constraints to be overcome in the development of the NWT's tourism industry is awareness in the tourism marketplace. For most tourism destinations this means developing a "brand name" awareness for tourism attractions. To illustrate this, Banff and Jasper National Parks are brand name tourism attractions for the Province of Alberta. In the case of the NWT, Nahanni National Park Reserve has given the NWT a brand name tourism attraction which tourism operators such as outfitters and package tour operators can build their businesses around. To a lesser extent the same development process has also been true for Auyuittuq National Park Reserve and the Baffin Region of the NWT.

By southern standards attendance to NWT National Parks and Reserves is very low particularly when compared to Parks located within the Prairie Region. Even in the case of comparing attendance between NWT Parks and Reserves to those in the Yukon, NWT Park/Reserve attendance is comparatively much lower (i.e. attendance to Yukon National Parks, Reserves and Historic Sites in 1988 was 168,399 visitors compared to only 7,458 for the NWT). In making these comparisons it should be remembered that the NWT's tourism industry is very young, and more importantly, the value of tourism expenditure, on a per visitor basis, is significantly higher in the NWT than in the Yukon or in southern Canada. To illustrate this, in 1988 it was estimated that the value of the average trip expenditure for non-resident pleasure travel to the NWT was five times as great as in the case of the Yukon.[1]

The reason for this is that in the case of Yukon tourism travel, the length of stay and correspondingly the level of expenditure is much lower than in the case of the NWT. Pleasure travel to the Yukon is dominated by rubber tire travellers often en-route to the Alaska. Conversely, in the NWT's case, the NWT is the "end" destination and the length of stay is much longer. As a result in pursuing the key objective of a tourism strategy which is to capture the tourism expenditure benefits for the local or territorial economy, the Yukon would have to generate five times the number of tourist trips to achieve the same level of tourism expenditures as in the case of the NWT. In other words 7,000 non-resident tourist trips to the NWT is the expenditure equivalent to 35,000 trips to the Yukon. A key element in the NWT's tourism strategy is value and not necessarily volume. In that regard the development of National Parks, Reserves and Historic Sites in the NWT can play a very key role in stimulating the NWT tourist economy.

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[1] A Product Development Plan for the Northwest Territories Tourism Industries, 1987, Prepared by Derek Murray Consulting Associates Inc.

2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a broad socio-economic profile of the Keewatin and the Wager Bay Area. It largely deals with data and information on a regional basis.

2.1 REGIONAL POPULATION PROFILE

2.1.1 -- POPULATION

Wager Bay is located in the Keewatin administrative region of the Northwest Territories as shown in Figure 1. For purposes of regional administration the NWT is divided into five geographic administrative regions, of which the Keewatin is one region.

TABLE 1

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND JUNE 1990 POPULATION DATA

NWT Administrative Region	1990 Population	%
Fort Smith Region	25,523	47.4%
Baffin Region	10,755	20.0%
Inuvik Region	7,812	14.5%
Keewatin Region	5,490	10.2%
Kitikmeot Region	4,221	7.9%
Total	**53,801**	**100.0%**

Source: Northwest Territories Population Estimates, June, 1990, Bureau of Statistics, Government of the NWT, September, 1991.

The Keewatin, with only 5,490 residents, accounts for 10.2% of the entire NWT's population. However, as shown in the following table, the Keewatin has actually enjoyed greater population growth (27.0%) than in the case of the NWT (17.6%) over the period 1981 to 1990.

FIGURE 1

NWT ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, THE KEEWATIN AND WAGER BAY

The Northwest Territories Administrative Regions

TABLE 2
COMPARATIVE POPULATION GROWTH, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1976 TO 1990

Year	NWT	Keewatin	As a % of NWT Population
1990[1]	53,801	5,490	10.2%
1986[2]	52,238	4,986	9.5%
1981[2]	45,741	4,323	9.5%
1976[2]	42,609	3,678	8.6%
% Growth			
1981-1990	17.6%	27.0%	
1976-1990	26.3%	49.3%	

Sources:

1. Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.
2. Statistics Canada, Census Data.

The following table displays an age/sex profile for the Keewatin and the NWT. As can be seen in this table, the Keewatin has a comparably younger population than the NWT as almost 41% of the Keewatin's population is under the age of 15 compared to only 34.1% for the NWT.

TABLE 3
AGE/SEX PROFILE – THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
(1990)

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.3%	3.6%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

2.1.2 -- REGIONAL POPULATION MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

The following table compares population mobility and in-migration for the NWT and the Keewatin.

TABLE 4

POPULATION MOBILITY AND IN-MIGRATION FOR THE NWT AND THE KEEWATIN

(Population Age 5 and Over)

1986

Total Population	NWT	%	Keewatin	%
5 Years and Over	45,610	100.0%	4,235	100.0%
Non-Movers[1]	17,295	37.9%	1,940	45.8%
Movers[2]	28,320	62.1%	2,295	54.2%
• From Same Census Subdivision	14,540	31.9%	1,500	35.4%
• From Same Census Division	2,565	5.6%	295	7.0%
• From Same Territory	1,645	3.6%	165	3.9%
• From Other Province	9,010	19.8%	325	7.7%
• From Outside Canada	560	1.2%	10	.2%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

[1] Have lived in the same dwelling since the 1981 Census.
[2] Have moved since the 1981 Census.

Unfortunately no data is available to assess out-migration from the Keewatin. However data is available from the 1986 Census for mobility and in-migration for the population 5 years of age and over. As can be seen in Table 4, there is a considerable difference between the Keewatin and the NWT in regard to the population aged 5 years and over that have moved since the 1981 Census. The NWT's population is much more mobile than the Keewatin's as 62.1% of the NWT's population has moved compared to 54.2% of the Keewatin's. The Keewatin's population is less inclined to move (i.e. 45.8% of Keewatin residents still live in the same dwelling they occupied in 1981 compared to

37.9% for the NWT). The NWT attracted much greater migration from outside of the NWT than in the case of the Keewatin (21.0% from outside the NWT compared to only 7.9% for the Keewatin). The Keewatin's population mobility is largely internal or within communities (35.4%).

In both the cases of the NWT and the Keewatin there is very little migration between communities. Only 7.0% of the Keewatin's population actually moved within the Keewatin itself.

The following table compares historical data from 1981 to 1986 for population mobility and in-migration for the Keewatin. As can be seen from this table, the Keewatin population is less mobile than it was in 1981 where 74.8% of its population had moved within the last five years (i.e. prior to 1981). As in the case of 1986 most of the population movement occurred within communities. This suggests that the Keewatin's population is "settling down" to a point where almost half the Region's population has not moved from the same dwelling over the period 1981-86. It should also be noted that there has been less in-migration since 1981.

TABLE 5

HISTORIC POPULATION MOBILITY AND IN-MIGRATION FOR THE KEEWATIN

1981-1986

	1986		1981	
Total Population	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
5 Years and Over	4,235	100.0%	3,665	100.0%
Non-Movers[1]	1,940	45.8%	925	25.2%
Movers	2,295[2]	54.2%	2,740[3]	74.8%
• From Same Census Subdivision	1,500	34.4%	1,670	45.6%
• From Within the Keewatin	295	7.0%	170	4.6%
• From Outside the Keewatin	500	11.8%	900	24.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 and 1981 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

[1] Have lived in the same dwelling since the 1981 Census.
[2] Have moved since the 1981 Census.
[3] Have moved since the 1976 Census.

2.1.3 -- COMMUNITY POPULATION

The Keewatin's population is principally accounted for by seven communities as shown in Figure 2. The June 1990 population of each of the seven communities is shown in the following table. Also shown in this table is historical population data for each of these communities.

TABLE 6
KEEWATIN REGION – COMMUNITY STRUCTURE/POPULATION
JUNE, 1976 to 1990

Community	Population 1990	1986	1981	1976	% Change 1981-1990	% Change 1976-1990
Rankin Inlet	1,425	1,374	1,109	852	28.5%	67.3%
Arviat (Formerly Eskimo Point)	1,299	1,189	1,022	848	27.1%	53.2%
Baker Lake	1,132	1,009	954	863	18.7%	31.2%
Coral Harbour	581	477	429	414	35.4%	40.3%
Repulse Bay	497	420	352	265	41.2%	87.6%
Chesterfield Inlet	296	294	249	243	18.9%	21.8%
Whale Cove	246	210	188	179	30.9%	37.4%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada, 1986 and 1981 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

FIGURE 2

CHIMO
REPULSE BAY
WAGER BAY
CORAL HARBOUR
BAKER LAKE
CHESTERFIELD INLET
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
KEEWATIN REGION
ARVIAT
85°

2.2 LANGUAGE AND ETHNICITY

As shown in the following table Inuktitut is by far (69.6%) the most prominent language spoken in the Keewatin:

TABLE 7

KEEWATIN AND NWT POPULATION BY HOME LANGUAGE
1986

	Keewatin	%	NWT	%
Inuktitut	3,470	69.6%	12,150	23.2%
English	810	16.3%	31,870	61.0%
French	15	.3%	570	1.1%
Other Language	5	.1%	3,665	7.0%
Multiple Language[1]	675	13.5%	3760	7.2%
Unknown	10	.2%	225	.4%
	4,985	**100.0%**	**52,240**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

[1] Inuktitut and English is the most likely pattern.

The Keewatin differs markedly from the NWT in that Inuktitut is the principal language spoken in the Keewatin. Within the NWT, English is by far (61.0%) the more prevalent language.

The ethnic origin of the Keewatin is predominantly non-native and principally of Inuit origin.

TABLE 8
NWT AND KEEWATIN POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
1990

	Native						Non-Native	
	Inuit		Dene		Metis			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Keewatin	4,961	90.4%	20	0.4%	14	0.2%	495	9.0%
NWT	20,836	38.7%	9,323	17.3%	4,033	7.5%	19,609	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

In the 1986 Census, Statistics Canada indicated that 85.0% of the Keewatin population was of an aboriginal ethnic origin.

2.3 REGIONAL INCOME

Table 9 compares average personal income for the Keewatin and NWT Regions for 1988.

As shown in this table the Keewatin has the lowest average personal income in the NWT. In fact the average income in the Keewatin is 32.5% lower than the average for the NWT.

Table 10 compares historical census data for average household income in the Keewatin and the NWT from 1981 to 1986.

TABLE 9

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOME THE KEEWATIN AND OTHER NWT REGIONS - 1988

	Total Income (000's)	Average Personal Income
Fort Smith	$ 451,430	$ 30,358
Baffin	114,170	23,638
Inuvik	93,721	23,693
Kitikmeot	41,130	21,201
Keewatin	41,471	17,799
NWT	$ 742,700	$ 26,355

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Average personal income is defined as total income for each region for the NWT divided by the number of tax returns for each region and the NWT.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1981 and 1986

	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$ 30,378	$ 40,271
1981	$ 20,540	$ 26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of Keewatin and NWT households.

In 1981 the average household income in the Keewatin was 22.1% lower than the average household income for the NWT. By 1986 the degree of disparity between the Keewatin and the NWT had slipped even further to 24.6% lower than the average household income for the NWT. Unfortunately, Census data is not yet available for 1991. However, based on GNWT data for 1988 regarding personal income as shown in the previous table indicating that on an average personal income basis, the Keewatin's personal income was 32.5% lower than the NWT, we can only assume that the degree of income disparity between the Keewatin and NWT has increased since 1986.

The following table indicates that federal government transfer payments to Keewatin residents account for a significantly greater percentage of total income (14.8%) than in the case of the average for the NWT (7.0%). Data are not available for 1981 for federal government transfer payments.

TABLE 11

COMPOSITION OF TOTAL INCOME
THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1986

	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

The GNWT, separate from the federal government also provides transfer payments to some Keewatin residents. These are social assistance payments. However income from social assistance is not taxable and is not normally reported as income. The following table indicates the type and amount of social assistance payments made to Keewatin residents for the fiscal years 1990-91 and 1986-87.

TABLE 12

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN RESIDENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1990-91 AND 1986-87

	1990-91	1986-87
Total Social Assistance Payments	$ 3,622,791	$ 2,861,768
% By Reason For Payment		
• Ill Health/Disabled	4.1%	5.6%
• Dependent Children	4.4%	4.1%
• Unemployed But Able	71.6%	68.8%
• Not Enough Income	14.7%	16.8%
• Other	5.2%	4.7%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

By far the largest single category of social assistance in the Keewatin is unemployed but able residents. While the Keewatin accounted for 10.2% of the NWT's population in 1990, it accounted for a disproportionately high level of social assistance payments made in the NWT at 16.7% of the $21.6 million paid out to NWT residents in 1990.

2.4 REGIONAL ECONOMY

As shown in the following table the Keewatin's economy has limited diversity and could largely be described as a service producing economy with heavy reliance on government. Directly government accounts for 29% of the industry labour force and it is estimated that government directly and indirectly accounts for almost 50% of total employment in the Keewatin. The education sector (included under the Other Service Sector) accounts for 13% of the Keewatin's labour force. As a result, public administration, education and employment in other government related service delivery such as hospitals would easily account for 50% of the Keewatin's labour force.

In comparing the Keewatin's industry structure to the NWT's, as shown in Table 13, there are some notable differences. The Keewatin is much more a service-based economy than in the case of the NWT as 90.3% of its labour force is in the service producing sector compared to 80.2% in the case of the NWT. The most significant difference occurs in the primary industry sector which accounts for only 1.6% of the Keewatin's labour force compared to 11.7% in the case of the NWT. At present there are no active mines in the Keewatin.

Table 14 examines the historical growth of the Keewatin's labour force from 1981 to 1986. From this table it is clearly evident that the service sector is producing the vast majority of jobs in the Keewatin. Leading the way has been the government sector which alone accounted for 29.4% of the increase in the Keewatin's labour force for 1981 to 1986.

TABLE 13

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT 1986

	Keewatin		NWT	
	Labour Force	%	Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries				
• Primary	25	1.6%	2,765	11.7%
• Manufacturing	15	0.9%	340	1.4%
• Construction	115	7.2%	1,570	6.7%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**155**	**9.7%**	**4,675**	**19.8%**
Service Producing Industries				
• Wholesale/Retail Trade	225	14.3%	2,745	11.7%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	230	14.6%	2,790	11.9%
• Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Industries	45	2.9%	845	3.5%
• Government	465	29.4%	5,700	24.2%
• Other Service	470	29.8%	6,795	28.9%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**1,435**	**90.3%**	**18,875**	**80.2%**
Total Industries	**1,590**	**100.0%**	**23,550**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 14

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN THE KEEWATIN

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981–86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	25	1.6%	(5)	30	2.4%
• Manufacturing	15	0.9%	(25)	40	3.2%
• Construction	115	7.2%	50	65	5.2%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**155**	**9.7%**	**20**	**135**	**10.8%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	225	14.3%	95	130	10.4%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	230	14.6%	75	155	12.4%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	45	2.9%	(25)	70	5.6%
• Government	465	29.4%	100	365	29.2%
• Other Services	470	29.8%	75	395	31.6%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**1,435**	**90.3%**	**320**	**1,115**	**89.2%**
Total All Industries	**1,590**	**100.0%**	**340**	**1,250**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

As shown below the Keewatin has a total of 159 businesses. Appendix B to this document contains a complete listing of all Keewatin businesses by community. Most of the Keewatin's businesses are service orientated with very few businesses in the primary industry sector. Rankin Inlet contains the highest concentration (38.4%) of business in the Keewatin.

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES IN KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES – 1990

	Number of Businesses	%
Rankin Inlet	61	38.4%
Coral Harbour	24	15.1%
Baker Lake	22	13.8%
Arviat	20	12.6%
Repulse Bay	13	8.2%
Chesterfield Inlet	11	6.9%
Whale Cove	8	5.0%
TOTAL	**159**	**5.0%**

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism. (See Appendix B for a complete listing of all businesses.)

2.5 LABOUR FORCE

As shown in Table 15 the Keewatin has one of the lowest labour force participation rates in the NWT at 58% of the population 15 years of age and over. Additionally, as shown in this table, it also has one of the highest unemployment rates at 21%.

TABLE 15

PARTICIPATION RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – (1989)

	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Fort Smith	77%	12%
Inuvik	69%	18%
Baffin	63%	21%
Keewatin	58%	21%
Kitikmeot	56%	31%
NWT	70%	16%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 16
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT 1981 TO 1989

	Keewatin		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey, and Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

While both the participation and unemployment rates have increased for the Keewatin from 1981 to 1986, there has been virtually no change in either rate since 1986.

The following table provides labour force data for the Keewatin's Native and Non-Native population.

TABLE 17

KEEWATIN LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS - 1989

	Persons 15 Years & Over	% of Population 15 Years & Over	Labour Force	% of Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
Natives	2,723	85.2%	1,415	76.6%	52%	27%
Non Natives	472	14.8%	432	23.4%	92%	3%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

From this table it can be seen that the Keewatin Native population, which is principally Inuit, does not participate in the Keewatin's labour force to the same extent as Non-Natives as the participation rate for Natives is significantly lower than Non-Natives (i.e. 52% vs. 92%) and the unemployment rate is substantially higher at 27% vs. 3%.

The following table indicates that circumstances for the Keewatin's Native labour force have improved only slightly since 1984.

TABLE 18

HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF THE KEEWATIN'S NATIVE LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITIES - 1989 and 1984

	Native Participation Rate	Non-Native Participation Rate	Native Unemployment Rate	Non-Native Unemployment Rate
1989	52%	92%	27%	3%
1984	55%	96%	31%	5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, 1989 and 1984 Labour Force Survey.

Comparatively, the Keewatin has a significantly lower level of educational achievement in its labour force than the NWT as shown in the following table.

TABLE 19
EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED
KEEWATIN LABOUR FORCE AND NWT LABOUR FORCE
(1989)

	Education Level Completed			
	Grade 8	Grade 12	Post Secondary	University
Keewatin	54.2%	16.4%	19.4%	7.1%
NWT	71.0%	40.3%	31.8%	10.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Data is not available for education level completed by Native and Non-Native labour force participants.

Table 20 displays the occupational composition of the Keewatin's labour force. Clerical and service related occupations account for almost 30% of the Keewatin's labour force. The most significant difference between the Keewatin's occupational composition and the NWT's is the relatively low number of persons with primary occupations (less than 1% of the Keewatin's labour force compared to 5.3% of the NWT's labour force). This is reflective of the structure of the Keewatin's economic base and its lack of primary industry development.

Table 21 compares the historical occupation composition of the Keewatin's labour force. As shown in this table managerial, clerical and service occupations recorded the strongest growth. This is undoubtedly related to the growth in government employment in the region. The primary and processing occupations experienced no growth for the period 1981 to 1986.

TABLE 20

OCCUPATIONAL COMPARISON OF THE KEEWATIN LABOUR FORCE AND THE NWT LABOUR FORCE

1986

	Keewatin		NWT	
Occupation	Labour Force	%	Labour Force	%
Clerical & Related	240	15.1%	3,985	16.9%
Service	230	14.5%	3,490	14.8%
Managerial and Related	220	13.8%	3,050	13.0%
Construction	175	11.0%	2,165	9.2%
Teaching & Related	165	10.4%	1,410	6.0%
Technological, Social, Religion & Artistic	145	9.1%	2,305	9.8%
Transportation Equipment Operators	115	7.2%	1,350	5.7%
Machinery, Fabrication Assembly & Repair	85	5.4%	1,250	5.4%
Sales	30	1.9%	955	4.0%
Medicine & Health	30	1.9%	685	2.9%
Processing	10	0.6%	270	1.1%
Primary	10	0.6%	250	5.3%
Other	135	8.5%	1,385	5.9%
Total	**1,590**	**100.0%**	**23,550**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 21

OCCUPATIONAL COMPARISON OF THE KEEWATIN LABOUR FORCE 1986 and 1981

	1986			1981	
Occupation	**Labour Force**	%	**Net Change**	**Labour Force**	%
Clerical & Related	240	15.1%	45	195	15.4%
Service	230	14.5%	45	185	14.6%
Managerial and Related	220	13.8%	60	160	12.7%
Construction	175	11.0%	15	160	12.7%
Teaching & Related	165	10.4%	40	125	9.9%
Technological, Social, Religion & Artistic	145	9.1%	40	105	8.3%
Transportation Equipment Operators	115	7.2%	20	95	7.5%
Machinery, Fabrication Assembly & Repair	85	5.4%	20	65	5.1%
Sales	30	1.9%	(5)	35	2.8%
Medicine & Health	30	1.9%	5	25	2.0%
Processing	10	0.6%	5	5	.4%
Primary	10	0.6%	(5)	15	1.2%
Other	135	8.5%	40	95	7.5%
Total	**1,590**	**100.0%**	**325**	**1,265**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

2.6 THE TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Of particular interest to the Canadian Parks Service is the role that the traditional economy plays in the Keewatin District and communities. The traditional economy largely refers to crafts, fur and fish harvesting. In some cases these "traditional" activities are part of the Keewatin's wage or income economy while in others the traditional economy results in import replacement as residents hunt and fish for their own food consumption or what is referred to as "country food" consumption. As food prices are very high in the Keewatin country food consumption makes a considerable difference to real income for some Keewatin residents.

2.6.1 -- TRADITIONAL NORTHERN CRAFTS

The sales value of the Keewatin's craft industry was estimated to be $2.0 million annually in 1987 by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT. As shown in Table 22, the Keewatin is not a major producer of crafts compared to other regions of the NWT such as the Baffin or Fort Smith.

Table 23 indicates the importance of traditional crafts to the Keewatin's Native population which is predominantly Inuit. As indicated in this table, 27% of the Keewatin's Native population, aged 15 years and over, has some involvement in traditional crafts production. However, only 6% of 151 Native Keewatin residents are involved in traditional craft production on a full time basis. Traditional craft production in the Keewatin is largely characterized by part-time involvement as 587 Native Keewatin residents, or 27% of the Native labour force population, are involved in part-time craft production.

TABLE 22
ESTIMATE OF CRAFT SALES IN NWT REGIONS
1987

	Sales	% of NWT Sales
Baffin	$13,000,000	52%
Fort Smith	6,000,000	24%
Kitikmeot	2,500,000	10%
Keewatin	2,000,000	8%
Inuvik	1,500,000	6%
Total	$25,000,000	100%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism – Through Rankin Inlet Regional Office.

TABLE 23
NATIVES INVOLVED IN TRADITIONAL CRAFTS IN THE KEEWATIN
1988

(Labour Force Age 15 Years of Age and Over)

AGE	Native Population	Involved in Traditional Crafts	% of All Population	Full Time Involvement	%	Part Time Involvement	%
15–24 years	1,102	192	17%	14	1%	178	16%
25–44 years	1,019	289	28%	46	5%	243	24%
45–64 years	469	206	44%	81	17%	125	27%
65 years plus	138	51	37%	10	7%	41	30%
Total	**2,723**	**738**	**27%**	**151**	**6%**	**587**	22%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territoris, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

2.6.2 -- FUR AND FISH HARVESTING

The following table indicates the value of fur harvesting to the Keewatin's and the NWT's economy.

TABLE 24
VALUE OF FUR HARVESTING THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1982 TO 1988

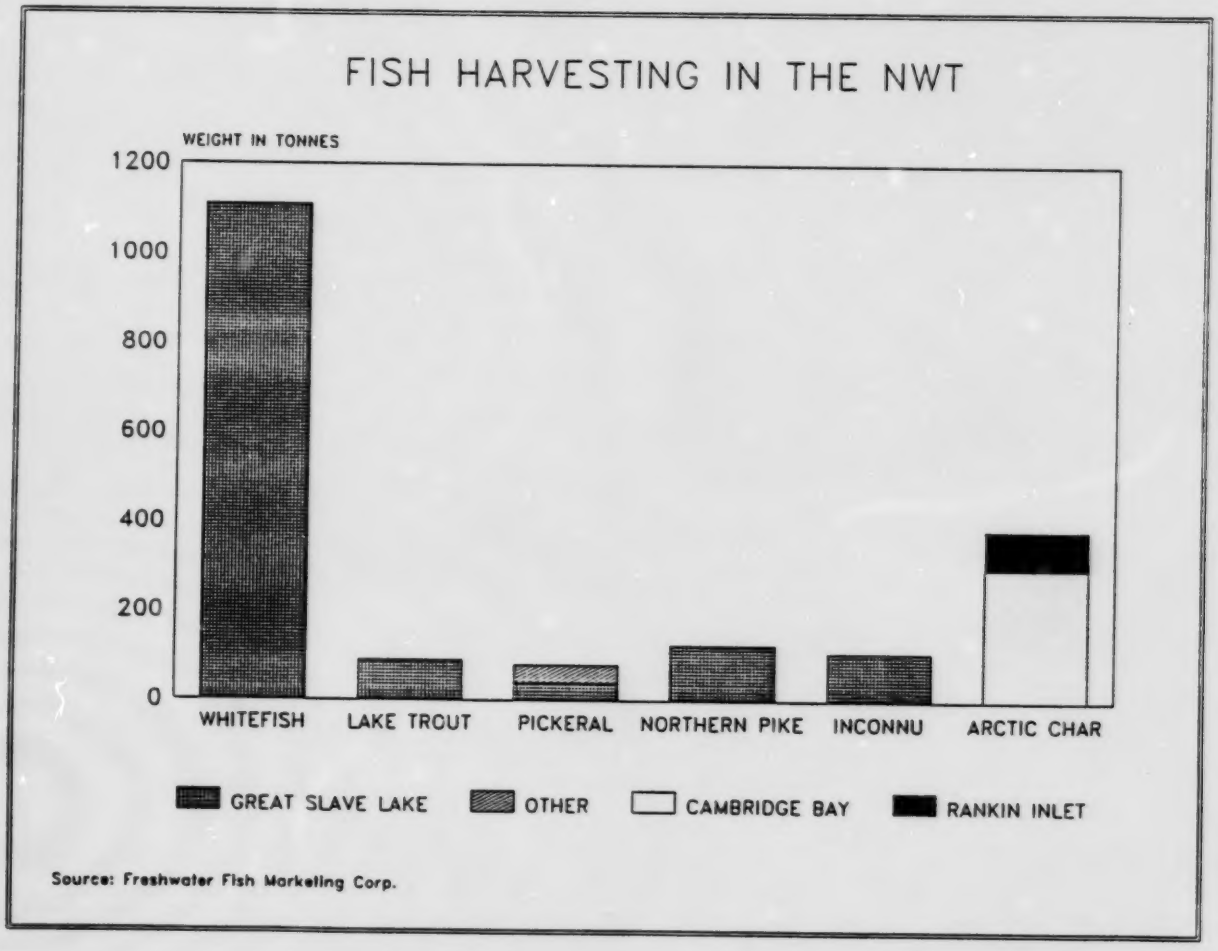
Year	NWT (000's)	Keewatin (000's)	% NWT
1988	$ 6,136	$ 223	3.6%
1987	5,652	106	1.9%
1986	5,644	96	1.7%
1985	3,267	117	3.6%
1984	3,295	156	4.7%
1983	2,666	141	5.2%
1982	2,796	283	10.1%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Polar Bear (51.8%) and fox (24.9%) account for most of the Keewatin's fur harvest which is a relatively small portion of the NWT's total fur harvest as shown in the previous table. After experiencing a decline from 1982 to 1986, the value of fur harvesting has been growing in the Keewatin. Since 1986, it has more than doubled in value.

The Keewatin has a very small commercial fishing industry that is centred in Rankin Inlet. Fishing areas include Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet. Fish harvesting largely consists of Arctic Char as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 3



2.6.3 -- COUNTRY FOOD CONSUMPTION

Unfortunately there is no "hard" data regarding the consumption of natural food resources such as caribou and fish in the Keewatin by area residents. Further it is particularly difficult to put a value on "country" food consumption. To use a "southern" analogy a farm on the prairies provides a portion of a family's annual food consumption through garden grown produce and on-farm food consumption of livestock reducing a farm family's annual expenditure on food, thereby increasing the household's real income.

In the case of the Keewatin country food consumption increases the real income for many Keewatin residents. As a result there is an "imputed" value to country food consumption. In other words country food consumption decreases the dependence upon imported food products. The following table compares the weekly food costs of a nutritious diet for a family of four for Yellowknife, Keewatin communities and the average for Canada.

TABLE 25
ESTIMATED FAMILY WEEKLY FOOD COSTS FOR KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES, YELLOWKNIFE AND CANADA - 1990

	Family Weekly Food Costs
Canadian Average	**$ 127.39**
Yellowknife	**159.13**
Keewatin Communities	
• Arviat	202.10
• Rankin Inlet	232.33
• Baker Lake	230.70
• Chesterfield Inlet	241.88
• Whale Cove	249.83
• Repulse Bay	257.79
• Coral Harbour	267.34
Average for Keewatin Communities	**$ 241.42**

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Quarterly, Vol. 13 No. 3, September, 1991.

For residents of Coral Harbour the cost of providing a nutritious meal for a family of four is more than twice the cost for the average Canadian family. If we compare the average weekly food costs for Keewatin communities of $241.42 compared to the average of $127.39 for Canadian families, over the course of one year Keewatin families will pay $5,929.78 more for food annually than the typical Canadian family.

The following table provides an estimate of total real income from all sources for Keewatin residents for 1982. This table was constructed from an Economic Base Study of the Keewatin Region undertaken in 1983. It includes income that is reported to Revenue Canada and recorded by Statistics Canada, revenue from sources such as GNWT social assistance payments which are not taxable nor recorded by Statistics Canada and income earned from the traditional economy (trapping, fishing, and craft sales) as well as "imputed" income earned derived from country food consumption. Country food consumption is calculated based on assigning values to food consumed from the natural resource base such as caribou, fish and game birds.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL REAL INCOME IN THE KEEWATIN BY SOURCE ON A PER HOUSEHOLD BASIS (1982)

	% Income By Source		Per Household Income
Wage Economy	**69.0%**		$ 21,206
Traditional Economy	**2.1%**		644
• Hunting and Fishing		0.6%	
• Crafts		1.5%	
Transfer Payments	**6.0%**		1,833
• Federal		0.4%	
• Territorial		5.6%	
Country Food Consumption	**22.9%**		7,051
Total	**100.0%**		**$ 30,734**

Source: Keewatin Region Economic Base Study, H. J. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Limited, 1983.

Note: This table does not take housing costs into consideration. Most Northern residents have heavily to fully subsidized housing made available through Territorial/Federal Programs. As a result this table understates available income.

This table illustrates the importance of the traditional or the non-wage economy to the Keewatin and, in particular, the value of country food consumption. Household income is largely determined from the wage economy. In terms of real income to Keewatin residents, country food consumption is very critical at 22.9% of total real income.

We reviewed this with both the Departments of Social Services and Renewable Resources. According to the Department of Social Services supplemental income through social assistance payments would not be sufficient to sustain many Keewatin families. Country food consumption is critical in maintaining an economically viable household. While there has been no update of the study for which this estimate of the value of the traditional economy was calculated, the Department of Renewable Resources has studied the importance of country food consumption. In reviewing these estimates with them, they felt that they are low. Not only should the value of local country food consumption be taken into consideration but also the cost of transportation should also be factored in. In other words the cost of transportation from Winnipeg to Keewatin communities should be considered in calculating the real value of country food consumption to Keewatin households. In many NWT communities the value of country food consumption may even exceed 30% of real household income.

While the precise value of country food consumption can only be estimated at 22% to 30% of real household income, it is important to recognize that it is critical to maintaining a viable standard of living in the Keewatin. The traditional Keewatin economy should have an important role in an economic development strategy for the Keewatin. It provides the most realistic opportunities for exports as well as import replacement.

It is also interesting to note the very "fragile" nature of the Keewatin economy that really hinges on the resource base in the region. If something were to occur to that resource base it would have significant consequences for Keewatin residents and the GNWT. If Keewatin residents chose not to pursue a traditional lifestyle or if a very significant ecological disaster occurred, the Keewatin residents' real standard of living would drop substantially and correspondingly there would have to be a very significant increase in social assistance payments from the GNWT.

2.7 MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

In 1987, a report was prepared by Stevenson Kellogg Ernst & Whinney regarding business opportunities related to mining and exploration. That report forecast a potential increase of $2 million per year for Keewatin suppliers for mineral exploration and production in the region. However since that time continued low prices for base metals and gold have led to weakness in exploration and a general downturn in the NWT's mining industry.

At present there is no active mineral production in the Keewatin. The Keewatin has not historically been a major mineral development production area for the NWT. Regarding exploration the Slave Lake area (Yellowknife) has been by far the most concentrated area for mining activity in the NWT as shown in the following graph displaying mineral properties (projects) being explored.

The following table indicates that as a geological district in the NWT, the Keewatin has been the least active in terms of drilling.

TABLE 27
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING IN THE NWT
(Data in Metres) 1987-1991

District	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Franklin (Arctic Islands)	28,504	25,988	19,759	6,415	27,642
Keewatin	32,868	38,108	7,997	12,068	20,160
MacKenzie	128,869	121,337	133,166	170,195	132,776

In 1991 there was an increase in drilling activity in the Keewatin. This was largely due to Urangesellschaft (Canada) Ltd. (10,900 metres). This project is somewhat unique by both NWT and Keewatin standards in that it involves uranium mineral exploration in the Baker Lake area. In an interview with government officials it was determined that the project is on hold, indefinitely. However there is some limited exploration still taking place north of Baker Lake

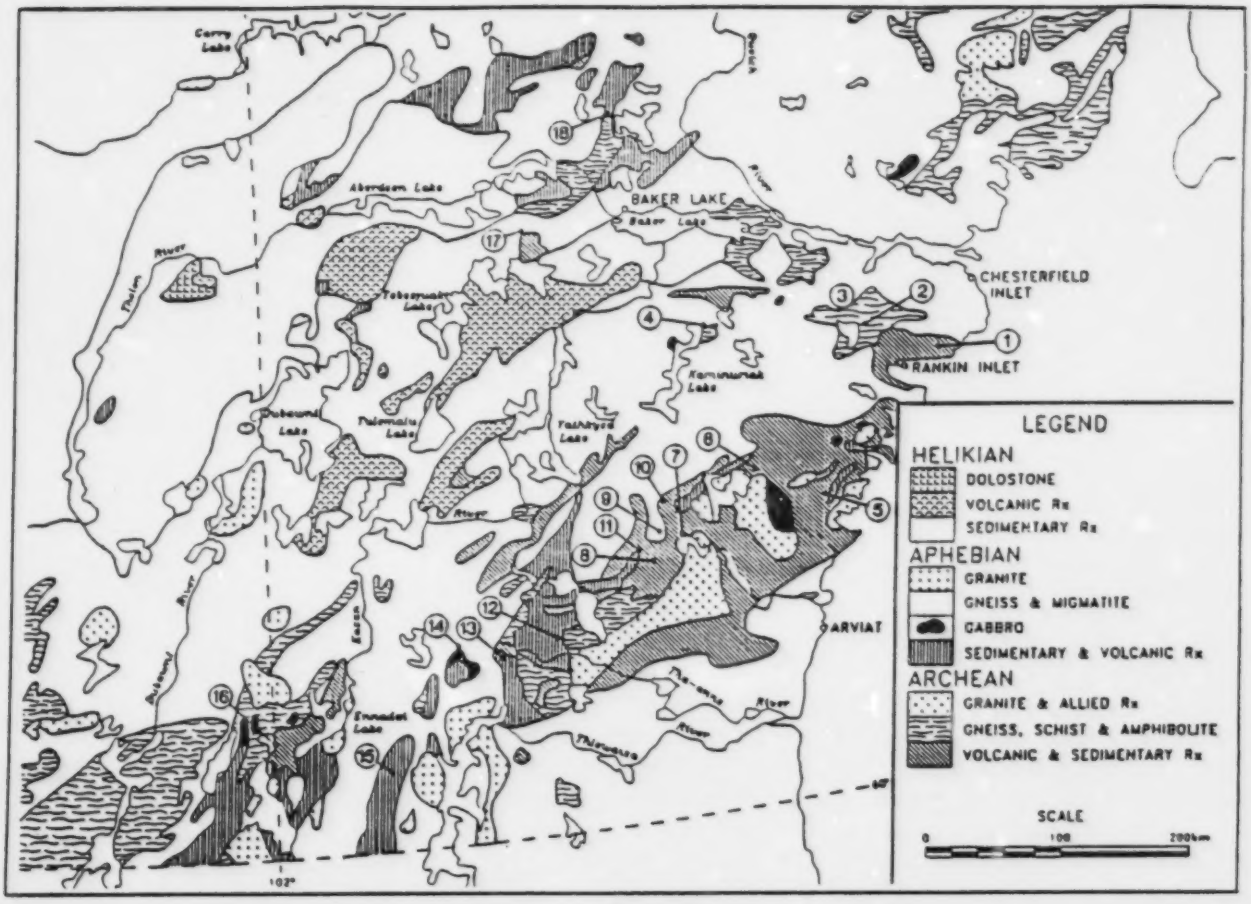
In an interview with a mineral sector geologist, Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, we learned that the immediate forecast for exploration activity in the Keewatin will continue to be low. Most of the 1991 activity was due to one company Urangesellschaft. Mineral activity has little impact on tourist transportation as four seat helicopters are largely used for mineral exploration.

Figure 4 displays the location of mineral exploration projects in the Keewatin. There is no mineral exploration activity in the Wager Bay area. The vast majority of exploration activity is in the southern Keewatin. The resource companies active in the area include:

COMPANY	MAP REFERENCE
Asamera Minerals Inc.	1, 2
Canaplex Minerals Corp.	4, 5, 7, 12, 15
Kaminak Resources Ltd.	3
Lucky Eagle Mines, Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. and Hecla Mining	16, 18
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	14
Norstrat Exploration Inc.	11
Placer Dome Inc. & MH Resources Inc.	8, 9, 10
Placer Dome Inc. & Noble Peak Resources Ltd.	6
Suncor Inc. & Canaplex Minerals Corp.	13
Urangesellschaft (Canada) Ltd.	17

FIGURE 4

MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS IN THE KEEWATIN



2.8 REGIONAL TOURISM SETTING

For purposes of tourism industry development and marketing the NWT is divided into eight tourism destination zones as shown in Figure 5. Each zone has its own tourism association representing the tourism industry in the Zone. However tourism industry statistics are maintained principally at the regional administrative level. In the Keewatin's case, the boundaries for both its tourism destination zone and the administrative region are the same. The following table indicates non-resident tourist visitation and the value of tourism expenditure to the NWT's tourism zones.

TABLE 28

NON-RESIDENT VISITORS TO THE NWT
AND TOURISM EXPENDITURES

May to September, 1989

Region	Number of Visitors	Total Tourism Expenditures (000,000's)	% of Total NWT Visitors	% of Total NWT Tourism Expenditures (000,000's)
Northern Frontier	29,335	$ 24.7	52.7%	46.3%
Big River/Nahanni-Ram	11,578	12.6	20.8%	23.6%
Western Arctic (Delta-Beaufort, Travel Sahtu)	8,578	7.3	15.4%	13.7%
Baffin	3,897	4.1	7.0%	7.7%
Arctic Coast	1,614	4.2	2.9%	7.9%
Keewatin	668	.4	1.2%	0.8%
Total	**55,670**	**$ 53.3**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

FIGURE 5
NWT TOURISM ZONES

As can be seen in this table, the Keewatin's tourism industry is the smallest of the NWT tourism zones, accounting for only 1.2% of all non-resident travel to the NWT and only 0.8% of all tourism expenditure captured by the NWT's tourism industry. The value of tourism to the Keewatin, measured in tourism receipts captured is only $400,000. When one considers that the Kitikmeot zone has a smaller population and is even more disadvantaged in terms of the cost and level of transportation service than the Keewatin, it is hard to understand the Keewatin's comparatively poorer tourism industry performance. The following table provides historical non-resident visitation data for the Keewatin. The Keewatin's travel industry, unlike the NWT and each of its travel zones within the NWT, is actually experiencing declining non-resident use.

TABLE 29

HISTORICAL NUMBER OF TOURISTS TO KEEWATIN AND THE NWT

1982 TO 1989

(May to September)

	Number of Person Trips		
	Keewatin	As a % of NWT	NWT
1982	1,160	2.6%	43,800
1984	960	2.3%	41,800
1986	1,910	3.7%	52,000
1989	668	1.2%	55,670

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Tourism and Economic Development.

Non-resident tourism travel to the NWT has fallen by 65% from 1986 to 1989. The poor performance of the Keewatin industry relative to the rest of the NWT should not be taken to mean that tourism is a "no-go" as part of the Keewatin's economic strategy. Clearly, the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce feels that the tourism industry has potential. The Keewatin has been over-zealous in terms of the expectations that it had in terms of more immediate results. Very likely initial plans to develop the industry were not as well focused as in the case of other NWT Zones.

In 1986, based on a tourism operator survey, the distribution of pleasure travel by non-residents to the Keewatin (tourists as opposed to business travellers) was as follows:

Keewatin Pleasure Travel Destinations	% Total Keewatin Pleasure Travel
Arviat	44.5%
Keewatin Lodges	37.9%
Baker Lake	7.6%
Rankin Inlet	7.4%
Coral Harbour	1.0%
Repulse Bay	1.0%
Wager Bay	1.0%

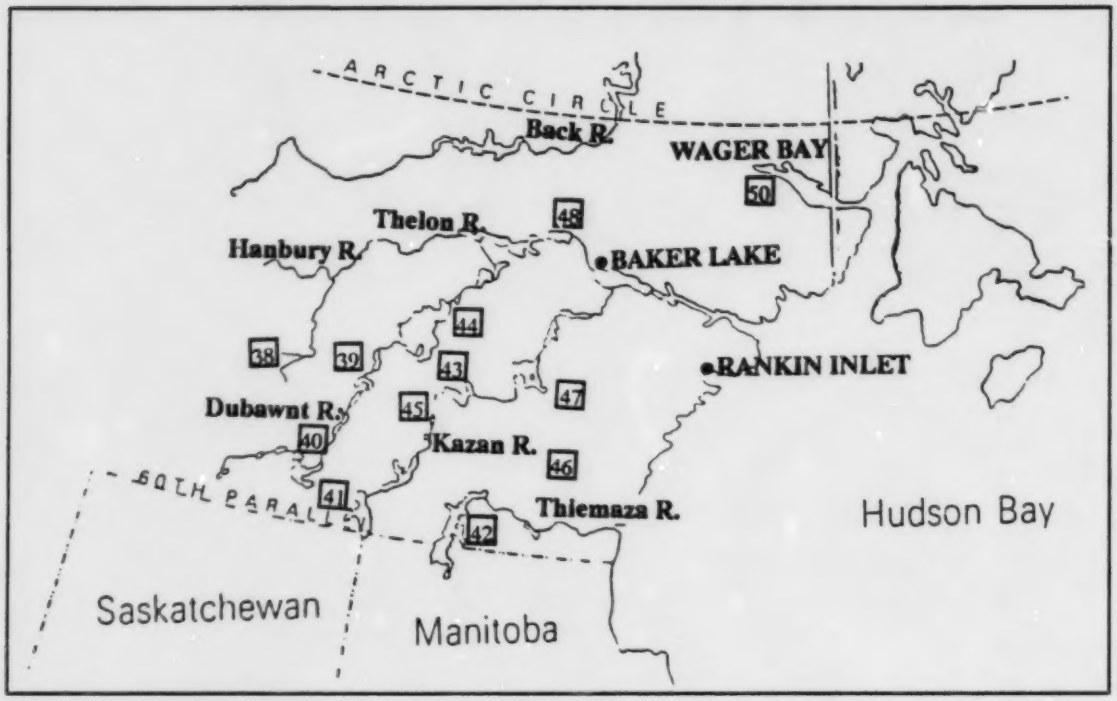
However, we would suspect that at present the distribution of pleasure travel has changed considerably since 1986. In the case of Arviat the closing and subsequent movement of the Inuit Cultural Institute to Rankin Inlet would have greatly impacted on tourist travel to Arviat. Further since 1986, new operations at Sila Lodge would also have had an impact on the distribution of tourist travel in the Keewatin. Lastly in the 1989 NWT non-resident visitor survey only Rankin Inlet appeared amongst the "top twenty" destinations for travel to the NWT. In this survey Yellowknife accounted for 47.2% of all travel to the NWT and Rankin Inlet accounted for only 0.4%.

Historically, the Keewatin has largely had an image as a destination for fishing. Fishing trips accounted for the vast majority of pleasure travel trips to the Keewatin. The Keewatin has a total of 12 fishing lodges and camps or 21% of the NWT's total inventory of fishing lodges/camps.

Figure 6 shows the location of these lodges in the Keewatin. For the most part these lodges/camps are remote (fly-in) to Keewatin communities. The Kasba Lodge is actually accessed via Saskatoon. As a result, there is very little economic benefit to Keewatin residents. Ekaluk Lodge, Ferguson Lake Lodge, Kazan Camp and Sila Lodge (which is primarily a naturalist lodge) are locally managed. All other lodges are are owned/managed by non-Keewatin residents.

FIGURE 6

LOCATION OF KEEWATIN FISHING LODGES



KEEWATIN FISHING LODGES/CAMPS

Lodge/Camp	Map Reference	Bed Capacity	Keewatin Reservaton Address
Lynx Tundra Lodge	38	12	
Tukto Lodge	39	12	
Morberg's Smalltree Camp	40	4	
Kasba Lake Lodge	41	38	
Nueltin Lake Lodge	42	34	
North of 60 Fishing Lodge	43	N/A	
Dubawnt Lake Lodge	44	6	
Kazan Camp	45	18	√
Henik Lake Lodge	46	12	
Ferguson Lake Lodge	47	20	√
Ekaluk Lodge	48	12	√
Sila Lodge Inc.	50	30	√

The following table provides a comparison of fishing licence sales in each of the NWT administration zones to residents and non-residents.

TABLE 30
FISHING LICENCE SALES IN THE NWT
1989

Region	Resident Sales		Non-Resident Sales		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fort Smith	10,477	75.9%	2,424	68.0%	12,901	74.3%
Inuvik	1,195	8.6%	296	8.3%	1,491	8.6%
Keewatin	537	3.9%	662	18.6%	1,199	6.9%
Baffin	989	7.2%	73	2.0%	1,062	6.1%
Kitikmeot	609	4.4%	109	3.1%	718	4.1%
Total	13,807	100.0%	3,564	100.0%	17,371	100.0%

Source: GNWT, Travel Arctic, 1990.

Clearly the Keewatin is not the NWT's most popular fishing destination. However in terms of non-residents, it is the NWT's second most popular destination, following Fort Smith. The following table indicates the historic sales of fishing licences in the Keewatin, which has been relatively constant since 1983.

FISHING LICENCE SALES IN THE KEEWATIN
1983 TO 1985

	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
1989	537	662	1,199
1988	696	617	1,313
1987	408	700	1,108
1983	464	538	1,002

Source: GNWT, Travel Arctic, 1990.

Ironically the number of non-resident fishing licences sold in the Keewatin is almost equal to the number of non-resident tourist visitors to the Keewatin (668 in 1989). The reason for this is that the estimate of Keewatin non-resident tourist visitors is derived from exit surveys taken at Keewatin airports. Many non-resident sports fishermen fly directly to the lodges. In some cases they actually enter the Keewatin via Saskatchewan as many of the Keewatin's lodges are directly north of the Province of Saskatchewan. With the exception of the lodges noted previously, most Keewatin lodges have very little impact on the local tourism economy.

2.9 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

2.9.1 -- AIR

The primary mode of transportation both to and within the Keewatin is air transportation. There are currently four air carriers offering regular scheduled service into the Keewatin from the gateway communities of Yellowknife, Winnipeg, Iqaluit and Churchill. These airlines include:

- Calm Air (Canadian Airlines Partner)
- First Air
- NWT Air (Air Canada Partner)
- Ptarmigan Air

As shown in Figure 7, all seven Keewatin communities have scheduled air service. A fifth airline, Canadian North, also holds the rights to fly into the Keewatin, however senior airline representatives have indicated that this service has been suspended until the end of 1992 at which time they will revisit the decision in light of a potential forecasted upturn in the economy.

The following table provides a comparison of non-excursion rates for air travel for each airline service to Keewatin communities. At the time of writing these rates were in effect.

SCHEDULED
AIR ROUTES
Northwest
Territories
CALM AIR
NWT AIR
FIRST AIR
PTARMIGAN AIR
IQALUIT
CAPE DORSET
CORAL HARBOUR
REPULSE BAY
PELLY BAY
CHESTERFIELD INLET
BAKER
LAKE
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
ARVIAT
CHURCHILL
YELLOWKNIFE

TABLE 31

Calm Air:	Winnipeg-Churchill-Rankin Inlet	$ 1,232.64
First Air:	Iqaluit-Cape Dorset- Coral Harbour-Rankin Inlet	$ 1,012.22
NWT Air:	Yellowknife-Rankin Inlet	$ 975.84
	Iqaluit-Rankin Inlet	$ 975.84
Ptarmigan Air:	Yellowknife-Rankin Inlet-Baker Lake	$ 1,290.40

Note: Airfares quoted are return (two-way).

Canadian Airlines scheduled service to the Keewatin is principally through Winnipeg. Calm Air, Canadian's partner, provides scheduled service to all seven Keewatin communities. Scheduled service is normally available on weekdays only, originating at 7:00 a.m. in Winnipeg. Excursion fares are available at $467 (plus tax) (Winnipeg to Rankin Inlet). Travel from Rankin Inlet to Baker Lake would add approximately $100 to the fare. Normally a Hawker Sidley 46-seat aircraft is available.

Air Canada (Northwest Territorial Airways) provides service to Rankin Inlet only. Flights can originate in either Winnipeg or Edmonton. Flights out of Winnipeg are available only on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday. Daily service is available through Edmonton-Yellowknife. However for persons travelling from the south, it is less expensive to reach Rankin Inlet on Air Canada via Winnipeg than via Edmonton based on summer excursion fares for Edmonton-Rankin Inlet of $625 and $480 for Winnipeg-Rankin Inlet.

2.9.2 -- WATER

Since 1984 the NWT has developed interest in cruising the Arctic regions. The first cruise ship operated by Salem Lindblad of Stamford Connecticut travelled the Northwest Passage with approximately 125 passengers in the summer of 1984. Since then, three more companies: Special Expeditions – New York; Travel Dynamics – New York; and Society Expeditions – Seattle Washington have developed cruise programs in the NWT.

Society Expeditions currently offers cruises in the Keewatin region which depart from Churchill, Manitoba and visit Arviat, Rankin Inlet and Coral Harbour in the

NWT. The features of the cruise include wildlife viewing (polar bear, walrus, seals, birds, etc.) and visiting Inuit communities to purchase unique arts and crafts. A typical community visit is approximately 4-6 hours in duration, with visitors buying as much as $12,000 in arts and crafts.

Luxury cruising is a growth industry globally, especially in the small specialty cruising market 50-250 passengers. Industry experts agree that the reason for this growth is that only 5% of the North American market has taken a cruise, thus there is tremendous room for growth; and cruises are popular with an older demographic group which is increasing in size and influence.

The proposed Wager Bay National Park could become a key attraction for this cruise market as some ships currently cruise by Wager Bay. This might offer an excellent opportunity for Canadian Parks Service to develop a specific interpretive program targeted at the Cruise visitor. Recognizing the potential growth in the cruising market the GNWT has established a program through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to provide guidelines to visitors on accessing sensitive areas including heritage sites, sensitive areas, natural habitats and flora.

Two companies, National Transportation Company Limited (NTCL) and Eastern Arctic Sealift provide the Keewatin with barge transportation services. The sailing season is normally June 4 to September 2. NTCL made a total of 11 trips to the Keewatin in 1991 with a payload of 1,800-2,000 tons per trip. This company does all Keewatin Community resupply.

Eastern Arctic Sealift supplies the Rankin Inlet mainly with four 1,800 series barges and one tugboat. It consolidates shipments in Churchill, Manitoba.

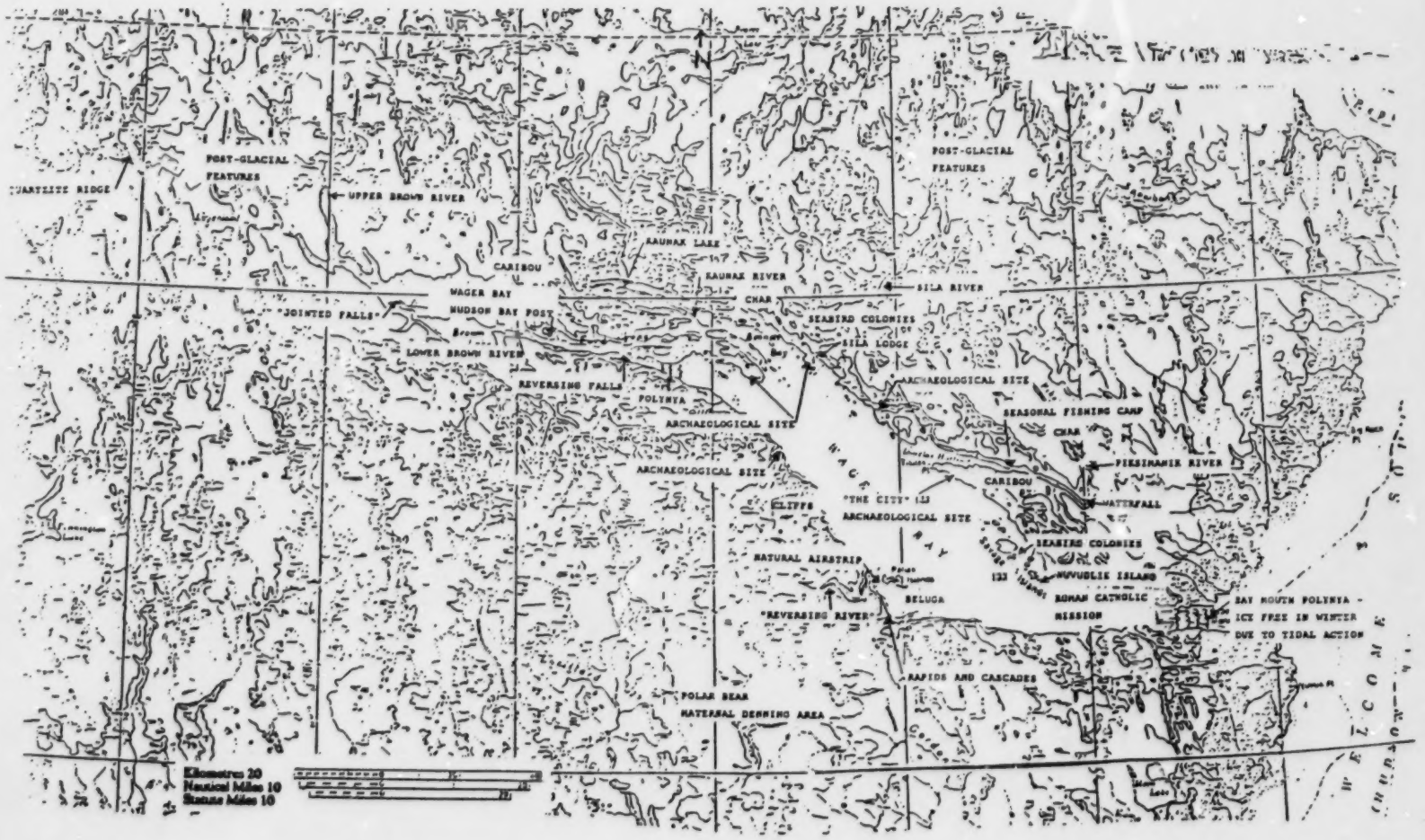
2.10 WAGER BAY

2.10.1 -- EXISTING LAND AND RESOURCE USE

The greatest physical relief in the Keewatin is found in the upland coast regions which are found in Wager Bay. Upland coast regions are responsible for some of the finest scenery in the Arctic. Wager Bay is characterized by a high cliff-lined south coast rising to 490 m and incised by deep narrow valleys. The north coast provides more gentle relief with high rounded hills and meandering river valleys.

As shown in Figure 8, Wager Bay is a 150-kilometre inlet of Hudson Bay. It stretches west into the Tundra. The area has no permanent residents. Traditionally the area has been considered principally for hunting and fishing by the Eastern Arctic Inuit.

FIGURE 8 – WAGER BAY FEATURES



It still fulfills that role today as Inuit, particularly from Repulse Bay, travel south to hunt seals, whales, caribou, polar bear and to catch fish. The only other existing land and resource use of Wager Bay is Sila Lodge. The lodge is primarily a non-consumptive lodge and markets itself principally to naturalists. It is a seasonal operation only and can accommodate up to 30 people in 5 cabins. There is a main lodge that is licensed and offers all modern conveniences with individual washrooms with hot and cold water. It offers boat tours of Wager Bay, hiking tours of the area, interpretive programs and offers guests the services of a qualified naturalist. The lodge is operated by the Tatty, Pilakapsi and Hickes families in conjunction with Frontiers North Inc. All three families have ancestral links with Wager Bay.

Wager Bay and the surrounding area can largely be described as "untouched" today. However the area has experienced European/North American exploration, business development and settlement, all of which can be traced to the period 1742 to 1947:

- 1742 – Middleton Exploration for the Northwest Passage
- 1747 – Dobbs Exploration for the Northwest Passage
- Circa 1850 – Schwatka Search for the Missing Franklin Expedition
- 1860-1915 – American and British Whalers
- 1910 – Establishment of RCMP Post to Assert Canadian Sovereignty
- 1925-1947 – Establishment of a Hudson Bay Company Post

The area is rich in wildlife and physical land features, best described as an "oasis" in the northern tundra. Tidal pressures are strong enough to keep stretches of the Bay free of ice in the winter. It contains reversing falls where the salt water meets fresh water. The landscape in the area is rugged with cliffs rising up to 500 metres. Wildlife includes:

- Peregrine Falcon
- Gyrfalcon
- Rough-legged Hawks
- Guillemots
- Gulls
- Red-Throated and Pacific Loons
- Canada Geese
- Eiders
- One of the highest concentrations of Polar Bears in the Arctic
- Barren-Ground Caribou

- Ringed and Bearded Seals
- Beluga Whales
- Arctic Char
- Lake Trout
- Arctic Grayling

Lastly, although a short growing season, the area contains over fifty species of wild flowers.

At present tourism to Wager Bay is largely associated with visitors to Sila Lodge. The following table indicates the number of tourists to Sila Lodge from 1989 to 1991.

TABLE 32
NUMBER OF TOURISTS TO SILA LODGE, WAGER BAY
1989 to 1991

	Market Origin of Visitation			
	Canada	U.S.	Other Foreign	Total
1991	4	44	10	58
1990	8	28	0	36
1989	10	12	0	22

Source: Wager Bay; NWT, An Assessment of Visitor Activities and Visitor Perceptions, Prepared by Robin Karpan and Arlene Karpan, 1992.

Sila Lodge's tourist profile differs considerably from the Keewatin's in that the Canadian visitor market appears to be less important. The length of stay is generally 7 to 10 days.

Visitor activities at Sila Lodge include:

- Boat excursions primarily to see wildlife such as polar bear,
- Hiking
- Wildlife Viewing and Photography
- Fishing
- Visiting Historic Sites (abandoned HBC post) and Archaeological Sites
- Learning about the Inuit Way of Life

The most popular activity is area boat trips to see polar bear followed by hiking.

2.10.2 -- WAGER BAY NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL

The Wager Bay area is one of five active National Park proposals in the NWT. The matter of establishing a National Park at Wager Bay was posed as a question to the Honourable Gordon Wray, former Minister of Economic Development and Tourism on March 20, 1991. The Minister indicated that the area is one of the most physically beautiful in the NWT and that the establishment of a National Park could probably serve the economy of Repulse Bay primarily and possibly even Chesterfield Inlet as well. It was further indicated that at one time the development of the Park was opposed by a previous Minister for Economic Development and the Keewatin Inuit Association. However the Minister would endeavour to contact the Keewatin Inuit Association himself.

2.11 CURRENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

In 1990, the Keewatin undertook the development of "An Investment Plan for the 21st Century. Appendix "A" to this document contains the key elements of this plan. This section contains a brief summary of the highlights of the Investment Plan.

The Plan recognizes a number of major problems that currently face the Keewatin's economy such as:

- The Keewatin is almost an entirely service-based economy
- The Keewatin suffers from a severe trade deficit
- Keewatin communities are isolated with little intersettlement trade between each of the seven communities

- Many Keewatin communities lack business services such as banking, accounting, bookkeeping and there is limited supply of services within the region
- There is no regional based pool of capital
- The movement of freight and people is very expensive
- The Keewtain's tourist attractions have not been developed

This section contains a brief summary of the highlights of the Investment Plan.

2.11.1 -- HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce recognized that the Region's labour force lacks education and skill development. This key observation is borne out in our analysis of the Keewatin labour force:

- one of the lowest labour force participation rates in the NWT at 58%
- only 16.4% of the Keewatin's labour force has attained Grade 12 education
- an unemployment rate of 27% for the region's Native labour force.

The Investment Plan recommends incentives for students to stay in school and to achieve a greater degree of post-secondary education. On-the-job training programs are recommended, along with improved communication between business and government regarding available training and education programs.

2.11.2 -- RESEARCH

The plan identifies research as an element of virtually every development of the Keewatin's Investment Plan. The development concept put forward is to promote the Keewatin as a region for research studies. In the case of the Baffin Region and Ellesmere Island, research agencies such as the Polar Continental Shelf Project are quite important. They generate a demand for accommodation and transportation services. These services aid in improving the availability of charter air services and facilities for tourists. The Plan recommends using the existing Arctic College as a centre for Keewatin research.

2.11.3 -- ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

The Keewatin's economy is one of the least diversified in the NWT. As indicated in a previous section, the Keewatin's economy is heavily service oriented. In particular the government service sector, which directly and indirectly accounts for over 50% of the Keewatin labour force, is the mainstay of the regional economy. The Investment Plan centres on ideas that are based on import replacement and export development. An import replacement program is recommended that would thoroughly investigate import replacement opportunities covering everything from construction and print materials to locksmith, legal and accounting services. Joint ventures are suggested with southern contractors as well as new government programs to assist specifically the development of exporting businesses are recommended.

The traditional Keewatin economy, as described in a previous section, offers a more short-term opportunity to address both export replacement and export development for the Keewatin. Firstly, country food consumption makes the single largest contribution to import substitution in the Keewatin. More should be known about this. Perhaps the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce should request the GNWT to do a research program for Keewatin communities to assess the economic value of country food consumption. Secondly, there may be export opportunities for fish and other meat products in the Keewatin. The crafts industry is already largely export based. With productivity and training the craft industry could increase exports. This could be done through a GNWT sponsored export development corporation.

Lastly, tourism is one of the world's oldest, and for some countries such as Greece, the largest single export industry. For the Keewatin the poor performance of its tourism industry was noted earlier. On a comparative basis with other NWT tourism zones tourism industry expenditure in the Keewatin should be $4-$5 million as opposed to only $400,000 which is the current value of the industry to the Keewatin.

2.11.4 -- PRIVATE ACCESS TO CAPITAL

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce, in its Investment Plan, indicated that access to capital financing is a major constraint to business development in the Keewatin. In that regard the following requirements were identified:

- Expand the NWT Venture Capital Program
- Increase funding to the GNWT's Development Corporation as well as its ability to become a shareholder in NWT businesses
- Develop an NWT Trust Company
- Market the Keewatin to Southern investors
- Provide easier access to existing economic development programs.

2.11.5 -- TAX SUBSIDIES, FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Given the number of constraints already experienced by Keewatin businesses the following concessions and subsidies were identified:

- Tax subsidies on Air Transportation
- Tax Concessions on Telecommunications
- Tax write-offs for higher than normal business operating costs
- Subsidies for New Job Development
- Tax breaks for business start-ups

2.11.6 -- PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A major requirement of the Keewatin's Investment Plan is public sector investment in the following areas:

- Parks and Attractions in the Region
- Development of an Arts and Crafts Production Centre
- Renewable Resources
  - a new fish processing plant
  - a meat processing plant
  - infrastructure to herd caribou
- Transportation
  - a north-south road link with Manitoba
- Energy
  - tie in with the Manitoba grid system
  - development of smaller renewable energy resource options such as wind and river flow turbines
- Human Resource Programs
- Research
  - Use the Arctic College as a Keewatin Research Centre

3.0 INDIVIDUAL KEEWATIN COMMUNITY PROFILES

The foregoing provides a regional profile of the Keewatin. In this chapter individual profiles are presented for each of the Keewatin's seven communities.

3.1 RANKIN INLET

Rankin Inlet is the largest community in the Keewatin Region. The origins of the community are largely associated with mineral development in the area in the 1950's with the establishment of the North Rankin Nickel Mine in 1955. The mine closed in 1962. The town recovered with the location of Territorial government offices for the Keewatin. This reaffirmed the community's status as the key government, transportation and communication centre of the region. The community, largely due to the presence of government offices has the largest wage economy in the Keewatin. It also has the highest concentration of business enterprises in the Keewatin.

3.1.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Rankin Inlet's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 33
RANKIN INLET POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

1990	1,425	
1986	1,375	
1981	1,109	
1976	852	
% Change 1981-1990		28.5%
% Change 1976-1990		67.3%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

As shown in the following table, compared to the NWT both Rankin Inlet and the Keewatin have a comparatively younger population with a higher population under the age of 15. Regarding sex distribution there appears to be little difference between Rankin Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 34

COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE

RANKIN INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT

June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Rankin Inlet	1,425	40.1%	58.3%	1.6%	53.1%	46.9%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

As shown in the following table, in Rankin Inlet's case, there is an apparent trend towards growth in the under 15 years of age segment.

TABLE 35

HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
RANKIN INLET

1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990[1]	1,425	40.1%	58.3%	1.6%
1986[2]	1,375	38.0%	60.0%	2.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.1.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

Inuktitut is by far the most prevalent language spoken in the Keewatin. This is in large part due to the ethnic structure of the Keewatin which is decidedly Inuit. As shown in the following table in both Rankin Inlet and the Keewtin, Inuit accounts for a very large portion of the population.

TABLE 36
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
RANKIN INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	**Dene**	**Metis**	**Non-Native**
Rankin Inlet	82.2%	0.7%	0.7%	16.4%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

3.1.3 -- INCOME

The following table compares average income between Rankin Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT. Rankin Inlet has the highest average income in the Keewatin, but it is still lower than the average income for the NWT.

TABLE 37
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
RANKIN INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Rankin Inlet	16,446	2.2%	2.6%	$23,494	89.0%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census.

TABLE 38
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
RANKIN INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1981 – 1986

	Rankin Inlet	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$37,858	$30,375	$40,271
1981	$27,265	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	38.9%	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

This table indicates that although Rankin Inlet has the highest household income in the Keewatin it is actually losing ground. In 1981 Rankin Inlet actually had a higher household income than the average for the NWT. The community also experienced a much lower growth rate in its household income than either the Keewatin or the NWT.

As shown in the following table Rankin Inlet residents are less dependent on federal government transfer payments than in the case of the Keewatin.

TABLE 39

COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME
RANKIN INLET, THE KEEWTIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Rankin Inlet	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	89.5%	83.3%	90.3%
Government Transfer Payments	8.2%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

As shown in the following table Rankin Inlet has the third highest level of social assistance payments in the Keewatin.

TABLE 40

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

However as shown in this table, on a per capita basis Rankin Inlet has one of the lowest social assistance payment levels in the Keewatin. The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for most of the social assistance payments made to Rankin Inlet residents.

TABLE 41

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO RANKIN INLET RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Rankin Inlet
• Ill Health/Disabled	5.2%
• Dependent	6.1%
• Unemployed But Able	62.4%
• Not Enough Income	17.6%
• Other	8.7%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request..

3.1.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Rankin Inlet's labour force by industry sector which is similar to the Keewatin's in that it is largely a service-based economy. The service sector, in particular government and other service producing industries, have accounted for all of the growth in Rankin Inlet's Labour Force.

TABLE 42

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN RANKIN INLET

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981–86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	10	1.8%	0	10	2.4%
• Manufacturing	0	0.0%	(5)	5	1.2%
• Construction	25	4.5%	5	20	4.7%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**35**	**6.3%**	**0**	**35**	**8.3%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	60	10.8%	20	40	9.4%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	70	12.6%	15	55	12.9%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	25	4.5%	5	20	4.7%
• Government	195	35.2%	50	145	34.1%
• Other Services	170	30.6%	40	130	30.6%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**520**	**93.7%**	**130**	**390**	**91.7%**
Total All Industries	**555**	**100.0%**	**130**	**425**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.1.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Rankin Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 43
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR
RANKIN INLET, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Rankin Inlet	70%	619	15%	529
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Rankin Inlet compares favourably with the NWT in terms of labour force participation, 15 years of age and over. While high by southern standards, Rankin Inlet's unemployment rate of 15% is very good when compared against the average unemployment rate of 16% for the NWT economy.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Rankin Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 44

HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR RANKIN INLET, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT

1981 TO 1989

	RANKIN INLET		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	70.0%	15.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	67.8%	12.9%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	64.9%	6.9%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, Rankin Inlet has shown steady improvement in its labour force participation but at the same time the community's unemployment rate has more than doubled since 1981.

3.1.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

At present, Rankin Inlet is not a major pleasure travel destination in the Keewatin for "pure" tourism travel such as general touring. Rankin Inlet is really a "staging area" for travel within the Keewatin.

From the perspective of the Keewatin's entire travel industry, both business and pleasure travel, Rankin Inlet would experience the largest impact from Keewatin travel. The reasons for this are twofold: Rankin Inlet is a staging area for travel to other Keewatin destinations and secondly, business travel, in particular, government business travel, is the mainstay of both Rankin Inlet's and the Keewatin's Travel Industry. Even during the summer travel period, business travel accounts for 53% of all travel to the Keewatin. This is the primary reason why Rankin Inlet's hotels account for 50% of the entire Keewatin's hotel bed capacity.

The following table is taken from the 1989 NWT Non-Resident Travel Survey. It indicates that Rankin Inlet was the Keewatin's primary destination. At 0.4% of the total non-resident travel to the NWT during the summer (55,670 person trips), Rankin Inlet would have had 223 non-resident visitors or 33.3% of all non-resident travel to the Keewatin.

TABLE 45

PRIMARY DESTINATION OF NON-RESIDENT TRAVEL TO THE NWT SUMMER, 1989
(May to September)

Rank	Community	%	Cumulative %
1	Yellowknife	47.2	47.2
2	Inuvik	10.8	58.0
3	Hay River	6.7	64.7
4	Fort Providence	3.1	71.8
5	Fort Smith	3.0	74.7
6	Fort Simpson	2.2	77.0
7	Norman Wells	1.8	78.8
8	60th Parallel	1.7	80.0
9	Tuktoyaktuk	1.6	82.0
10	Fort Rae	1.2	83.2
11	Cambridge Bay	1.0	84.1
12	Nahanni	0.8	84.9
13	Mackenzie	0.7	85.7
14	Pangnirtung	0.7	86.4
15	**Rankin Inlet**	**0.7**	**87.1**
16	Wood Buffalo	0.6	87.7
17	Colomac	0.6	88.3
18	Kakisa	0.4	88.7
19	Liard River	0.4	89.1
20	Fort McPherson	0.4	89.5

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Northwest Territories Visitor Survey, Summer, 1989.

The following table presents an inventory of travel (tourism) related businesses in Rankin Inlet and an employment estimate for these businesses. As can be seen in this table Rankin Inlet has the largest concentration of tourism related businesses and employment in the Keewatin.

TABLE 46

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN RANKIN INLET

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	3	
• Managers		3
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		4
• Maintenance		1
Restaurants	3	
• Managers		1
• Assistant Managers		1
• Chefs		1
• Cooks		4
• Kitchen Helpers		3
• Waiters/Waitresses		4
• Bus Persons		1
Airlines	4	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		4
Outfitters	3	
• Managers		2
• Guides		4
• Cooks		1
Package Tour Companies	1	
• Community Guides		2
• Interpretive Guide		1
Taxis	1	4
Travel Agencies	1	
• Managers		1
• Agents/Coordinators		2
Travel Association – Manager	1	1
TOTAL FOR RANKIN INLET	**17**	**51**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Rankin Inlet as % of the Keewatin	**30.1%**	**30.0%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.2 ARVIAT

Arviat's (formerly called Eskimo Point) status as a permanent settlement dates back to 1921 with the establishment of a Hudson's Bay Company store. The establishment of a school in 1959 resulted in many Inuit people living in the community year round. Hunting, fishing and trapping are important to the local economy. In particular caribou hunting/consumption is very important to the local non-wage economy. In 1982 it was determined that country food consumption as imputed as part of per capita income, accounted for 31.4% of per capita income.[1]

Arviat was also formerly home to the Inuit Cultural Institute, which employed five people. For reasons of accessibility the Institute was moved to Rankin Inlet in 1991. This is somewhat unfortunate for Arviat as its tourism destination image was largely built around Inuit culture and the Institute.

3.2.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Arviat's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 47
ARVIAT POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

	1990	1,299
	1986	1,189
	1981	1,022
	1976	848
% Change 1981-1990		21.3%
% Change 1976-1990		53.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

[1] Keewatin Economic Base Study, Prepared by H. S. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Limited for the GNWT, March, 1987.

Arviat is the second most populated community in the Keewatin.

TABLE 48
COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE
ARVIAT, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Arviat	1,299	42.6%	55.7%	1.7%	49.0%	51.0%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Arviat has a somewhat "younger" population than both Keewatin and the NWT with 42.6% of its population below 15 years of age. While Arviat has a relatively young population the following table indicates that in fact it is aging with a decrease in the proportion under the age of 15.

TABLE 49
HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
ARVIAT
1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990[1]	1,299	42.6%	55.7%	1.7%
1986[2]	1,189	46.0%	53.0%	1.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.2.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

Arviat's population is overwhelmingly Inuit at 93.6%. In fact, Arviat has the largest Inuit population of any community in the Keewatin.

TABLE 50
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
ARVIAT, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Arviat	93.6%	0.3%	0.3%	5.8%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

3.2.3 -- INCOME

As shown in the following table Arviat's average income is lower than that for both the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 51
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
ARVIAT, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Arviat	8,459	1.1%	2.4%	$16,267	61.7%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census. As shown in this table not only is household income in Arviat lower than in the case of the Keewatin and the NWT it has also experienced a lower rate of growth.

TABLE 52
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
ARVIAT, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1981 – 1986

	Arviat	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$29,306	$30,375	$40,271
1981	$15,623	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	46.7%	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

The following table indicates that federal government transfer payments are higher in Arviat in comparison to the NWT and the Keewatin.

TABLE 53
COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME
ARVIAT, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Arviat	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	78.6%	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	19.3%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	2.1%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years o age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

As shown in the following table Arviat has the highest level of social assistance payments in the Keewatin.

TABLE 54

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

However as shown in this table, on a per capita basis Arviat has a somewhat lower level of social assistance payment than in the Keewatin. The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for most of the social assistance payments made to Arviat residents.

TABLE 55

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO ARVIAT RESIDENTS
BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Arviat
• Ill Health/Disabled	5.2%
• Dependent	3.2%
• Unemployed But Able	75.0%
• Not Enough Income	13.6%
• Other	6.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.2.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Arviat's labour force by industry sector. The service sector, in particular government and other service producing industries and wholesale/retail trade have accounted for most of the increase in Arviat's labour force. It should be noted that Arviat has a slightly more developed goods producing sector than the Keewatin, where 9.5% of the Keewatin's labour force is involved in the goods producing sector compared to 13.6% for Arviat.

TABLE 56

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN ARVIAT

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981-86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	5	1.7%	(10)	15	6.5%
• Manufacturing	5	1.7%	5	0	0.0%
• Construction	3	10.2%	15	15	6.5%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**4**	**13.6%**	**10**	**30**	**13.0%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	55	18.6%	30	25	10.9%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	30	10.2%	15	15	6.5%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	5	1.7%	(5)	10	4.3%
• Government	80	27.1%	25	55	23.9%
• Other Services	85	28.8%	(10)	95	41.4%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**255**	**86.4%**	**55**	**200**	**87.0%**
Total All Industries	**295**	**100.0%**	**65**	**230**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.2.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Arviat, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 57
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ARVIAT, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Arviat	48%	347	21%	273
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Arviat has a significantly lower participation rate than in the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT. The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Arviat, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 58
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR ARVIAT, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	ARVIAT		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	48.0%	21.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	50.4%	23.1%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	43.0%	10.9%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Arviat has historically had a much lower labour force participation rate than in the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT.

3.2.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

As noted elsewhere in this report, the movement of the Inuit Cultural Institute to Rankin Inlet has undoubtedly affected tourist visitation to Arviat.

The following table presents an inventory of travel (tourism) related businesses in Arviat and an employment estimate for these businesses.

TABLE 59

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN ARVIAT

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	1	
• Managers		1
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		2
• Maintenance		–
Restaurants	2	
• Managers		1
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		1
• Cooks		2
• Kitchen Helpers		2
• Waiters/Waitresses		1
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		2
Outfitters	1	
• Managers		3
• Guides		3
• Cooks		1
Package Tour Companies	1	
• Community Guides		2
• Interpretive Guide		1
Taxis	1	3
Travel Agencies	0	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	0	–
TOTAL FOR ARVIAT	**7**	**26**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Arviat as % of the Keewatin	**12.5%**	**15.3%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.3 BAKER LAKE

Baker Lake is the only inland Inuit community in the NWT. It is at the geographic centre of Canada. Arts and crafts are a major source of income to residents and the community's artists have developed an international reputation. In fact, Baker Lake accounts for a substantial portion (60%)[1] of the estimated $2.0 million in sales made by the Keewatin's arts and crafts industry. Country food consumption (mainly caribou) is very important to the local economy.

3.3.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Baker Lake's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 60
BAKER LAKE POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

1990	1,132	
1986	1,009	
1981	954	
1976	863	
% Change 1981-1990		18.7%
% Change 1976-1990		31.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

[1] Keewatin Economic Base Study, Prepared by H. S. Ruitenbeek Resource Consulting Limited for the GNWT, March, 1987.

Baker Lake is the third largest populated community in the Keewatin. The following table provides a comparative profile for Baker Lake's age/sex distribution.

TABLE 61
COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE
BAKER LAKE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Baker Lake	1,132	36.8%	60.1%	3.1%	52.3%	47.7%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

Unlike the Keewatin, Baker Lake has a more similar population profile to that of the NWT. It has a higher portion of its population 15-60 years (60.1%) than the Keewatin. This profile has also been historically the case as shown in the following table.

TABLE 62
HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
BAKER LAKE
1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990[1]	1,132	36.8%	60.1%	3.1%
1986[2]	1,009	36.0%	62.0%	4.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.3.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

As is the same with all Keewatin communities, Inuit is the most prevalent language and dominant ethnic group in Baker Lake.

TABLE 63
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
BAKER LAKE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Baker Lake	89.6%	0.5%	0.0%	9.9%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

3.3.3 -- INCOME

The following table compares average income between Baker Lake, the Keewatin and the NWT. As can be seen in this table the average income in Baker Lake is considerably below the average income for the NWT and the Keewatin.

TABLE 64
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
BAKER LAKE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Baker Lake	7,428	1.0%	2.1%	$15,159	57.5%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census.

TABLE 65
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
BAKER LAKE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 – 1986

	Baker Lake	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$26,179	$30,375	$40,271
1981	$18,265	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	43.3%	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

This table indicates that not only is average household income lower in Baker Lake, it has not increased to the same extent as in the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT.

The following table indicates that government transfer payments to Baker Lake residents are at twice the level of the NWT's.

TABLE 66
COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME
BAKER LAKE, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Baker Lake	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	81.6%	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	17.4%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	1.0%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Cenus, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

As shown in the following table Baker Lake has the third highest level of social assistance payments in the Keewatin.

TABLE 67

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for most of the social assistance payments made to Baker Lake residents.

TABLE 68

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO BAKER LAKE RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Baker Lake
• Ill Health/Disabled	2.3%
• Dependent	5.1%
• Unemployed But Able	72.4%
• Not Enough Income	17.3%
• Other	2.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.3.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Baker Lake's labour force by industry sector. It indicates that Baker Lake's economy is becoming less diversified as the percentage of its labour force involved in the goods producing sector is declining. We suspect that this may be due to the crafts industry. As in the case of the Keewatin it is the service sector that is producing most of the growth in Baker Lake's labour force.

TABLE 69

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN BAKER LAKE

1981 AND 1986

	1986			1981	
	Labour Force	%	Net Change 1981–86	Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	5	1.5%	0	5	1.7%
• Manufacturing	5	1.5%	(35)	40	13.3%
• Construction	35	10.0%	25	10	3.3%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**45**	**13.0%**	**(10)**	**55**	**18.3%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	60	17.4%	35	25	8.3%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	60	17.4%	10	50	16.7%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	15	4.4%	5	10	3.3%
• Government	65	18.8%	5	60	20.0%
• Other Services	100	29.0%	0	100	33.4%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**300**	**87.0%**	**55**	**245**	**81.7%**
Total All Industries	**345**	**100.0%**	**45**	**300**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.3.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Baker Lake, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 70
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR BAKER LAKE, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Baker Lake	52%	369	26%	273
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Baker Lake's labour force participation rate is below that of the Keewatin's and the NWT's and its unemployment rate is also higher. The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Baker Lake, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 71
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR BAKER LAKE, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	BAKER LAKE		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	52.0%	26.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	58.3%	27.3%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	53.5%	9.6%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, Baker Lake's unemployment rate is consideratly higher than in 1981 and labour force participation is actually lower in 1989 than it was in 1981. It would appear that Baker's Lake's population 15 years of age and older has had trouble adjusting to the growth in a service-based economy.

3.3.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

The tourism resource in the Baker Lake area is one of the most diverse in the Keewatin. The area is a major gathering place for Caribou. The area offers good angling opportunities and canoeing the Hanbury-Thelon, Kazan and Dubawnt Rivers.

TABLE 72

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND TIIEIR EMPLOYMENT IN BAKER LAKE

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	2	
• Managers		2
• Front Desk Clerks		2
• Maids		5
• Maintenance		1
Restaurants	3	
• Managers		3
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		–
• Cooks		2
• Kitchen Helpers		3
• Waiters/Waitresses		–
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		3
Outfitters	1	
• Managers		5
• Guides		10
• Cooks		5
Package Tour Companies	1	
• Community Guides		1
• Interpretive Guide		–
Taxis	1	2
Travel Agencies	0	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	0	–
TOTAL FOR BAKER LAKE	**9**	**42**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Baker Lake as % of the Keewatin	**16.1%**	**24.7%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.4 CORAL HARBOUR

Coral Harbour began as a community in 1924 with the establishment of a Hudson Bay Company store. The development of an airfield, nursing station and weather station were key developments in establishing the community. Marine mammal harvesting, polar bear hunting, trapping, transportation and communications provide the mainstay for the local economy. In the early 1980's, Coral Harbour had the nighest concentration of trappers in the Keewatin. Also important to the local economy is a sizable airfield and its linkages to Northern DEW lines.

3.4.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Coral Harbour's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 73
CORAL HARBOUR POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

	1990	581
	1986	477
	1981	429
	1976	414
% Change 1981-1990		35.4%
% Change 1976-1990		40.3%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Coral Harbour's population profile is similar to that of the Keewatin's with a relatively high proportion of its population under the age of 15.

TABLE 74
COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE
CORAL HARBOUR, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Coral Harbour	581	42.8%	55.5%	1.7%	51.5%	48.5%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

As shown in the following table, it appears that Coral Harbour's 1990 population is even younger than it was in 1986 as the proportion of the community's population under 15 years of age has increased.

TABLE 75
HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
CORAL HARBOUR
1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990[1]	581	42.8%	55.5%	1.7%
1986[2]	477	42.0%	56.0%	2.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.4.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

As shown in the following table, like other Keewatin communities, Coral Harbour's ethnic composition is predominantly Inuit.

TABLE 76
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
CORAL HABOUR, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Coral Harbour	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

3.4.3 -- INCOME

The following table compares average income between Coral Harbour, the Keewatin and the NWT. Coral Harbour's average income is lower than in both the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 77
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
CORAL HARBOUR, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Coral Harbour	3,108	0.4%	1.1%	$14,800	56.1%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census. Not only is household income lower in Coral Harbour, but it has increased less than in the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT since 1981.

TABLE 78
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
CORAL HARBOUR, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1981 – 1986

	Coral Harbour	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$29,306	$30,375	$40,271
1981	$21,489	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	36.4	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

As shown in the following table federal government transfer payments to Coral Harbour residents are much greater than in the cases of the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 79
COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME
CORAL HARBOUR, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Coral Harbour	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	73.7%	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	24.9%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	1.4%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

The following table indicates the level of social assistance payments in Coral Harbour, which on a per capita basis is the second highest in the Keewatin.

TABLE 80

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for most of the social assistance payments made to Coral Harbour residents.

TABLE 81

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO CORAL HARBOUR RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Coral Harbour
• Ill Health/Disabled	15.3%
• Dependent	1.4%
• Unemployed But Able	60.0%
• Not Enough Income	17.8%
• Other	5.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.4.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Coral Harbour's labour force by industry sector which is similar to the Keewatin's in that it is largely a service-based economy. The experience of Coral Harbour appears to differ from the Keewatin as it has not experienced any growth in its service producing industries and has actually recorded growth, although small, in its goods producing industries. As noted elsewhere in the regional overview, Coral Harbour has the second highest concentration of businesses in the Keewatin, which is quite remarkable given Coral Harbour's smaller population base.

TABLE 82

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN CORAL HARBOUR
1981 AND 1986

	1986			1981	
	Labour Force	%	Net Change 1981–86	Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	5	4.0%	5	0	
• Manufacturing	0	0.0%	0	0	
• Construction	5	4.0%	5	0	
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**10**	**8.0%**	**10**	**0**	
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	15	12.0%	(5)	20	16.0%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	15	12.0%	5	10	8.0%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	0	0.0%	(15)	15	12.0%
• Government	45	36.0%	5	40	32.0%
• Other Services	40	32.0%	0	40	32.0%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**115**	**92.0%**	(10)	**125**	**100.0%**
Total All Industries	**125**	**100.0%**	**0**	**125**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.4.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Coral Harbour, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 83
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR CORAL HARBOUR, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Coral Harbour	55%	167	19%	135
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Coral Harbour's labour force participation rate is lower than the Keewatin's and the NWT's. However, its unemployment rate is lower than the Keewatin.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Coral Harbour, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 84
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR CORAL HARBOUR, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	CORAL HARBOUR		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	55.0%	19.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	51.8%	37.9%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	57.8%	13.3%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, the year 1986 must have been a difficult one as unemployment rose to 37.9% and the labour force participation rate fell to 51.8%. This would explain the previous table in that there was no increase in the community labour force since 1981. It would appear that since 1986 there has been some improvement in the local economy as the participation rate has improved and unemployment is down.

3.4.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

The following table presents an inventory of travel (tourism) related businesses in Coral Harbour and an employment estimate for these businesses.

TABLE 85

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN CORAL HARBOUR

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	2	
• Managers		1
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		1
• Maintenance		–
Restaurants	3	
• Managers		1
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		–
• Cooks		1
• Kitchen Helpers		1
• Waiters/Waitresses		–
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		1
Outfitters	1	
• Managers		1
• Guides		3
• Cooks		–
Package Tour Companies	0	
• Community Guides		–
• Interpretive Guide		–
Taxis	1	1
Travel Agencies	0	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	0	–
TOTAL FOR CORAL HARBOUR	**8**	**12**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Coral Harbour as % of the Keewatin	**14.3%**	**7.0%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.5 REPULSE BAY

Repulse Bay is the most northerly community in the Keewatin, sitting near the Arctic Circle. The present permanent settlement began in the early 1960's with the introduction of the first rental homes. Country food consumption is especially important to the Repulse Bay economy. On a per capita basis the value of country food consumption in 1982 was equivalent to half of the value of per capita income in the community.

3.5.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Repulse Bay's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 86
REPULSE BAY POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

	1990	497
	1986	420
	1981	352
	1976	265
% Change 1981-1990		41.2%
% Change 1976-1990		87.6%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Over the period 1981 to 1990 Repulse Bay experienced the highest rate of growth of any community in the Keewatin.

Repulse Bay has the "youngest" population in the Keewatin, as shown in the following table, with 46.3% of its population under the age of 15.

TABLE 87
COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE
REPULSE BAY, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Repulse Bay	497	46.3%	52.3%	1.4%	50.7%	49.3%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

Historically, it would appear that Repulse Bay's population has been a "young" one.

TABLE 88
HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
REPULSE BAY
1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990[1]	497	46.3%	52.3%	1.4%
1986[2]	402	47.0%	51.0%	2.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.5.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

As shown in the following table Repulse Bay is overwhelmingly an Inuit community.

TABLE 89
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
REPULSE BAY, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Repulse Bay	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

3.5.3 -- INCOME

Repulse Bay has the lowest average income in the Keewatin at $12,106. In fact the average income in Repulse Bay represents only 45% of the average income for the NWT.

TABLE 90
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
REPULSE BAY, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Repulse Bay	2,058	0.3%	0.9%	$12,106	45.9%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census.

TABLE 91

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

REPULSE BAY, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT

1981 – 1986

	Repulse Bay	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$24,508	$30,375	$40,271
1981	N/A	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	N/A	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Average household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

As shown in the following table federal government transfer payments made up a significantly greater portion of total income for Repulse Bay residents than for the Keewatin or the NWT.

TABLE 92

COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME

REPULSE BAY, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Repulse Bay	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	70.5%	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	28.2%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	1.3%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP and UIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

As shown in the following table Repulse Bay has the highest level of per capita social assistance payments in the Keewatin.

TABLE 93

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for a substantial portion of the social assistance payments made to Repulse Bay residents.

TABLE 94

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO REPULSE BAY RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Repulse Bay
• Ill Health/Disabled	0.1%
• Dependent	1.9%
• Unemployed But Able	92.8%
• Not Enough Income	4.7%
• Other	0.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.5.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Repulse Bay's labour force by industry sector. There is no active goods producing industry sector in Repulse Bay. It is entirely a service-based economy.

TABLE 95

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN REPULSE BAY

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981–86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
• Manufacturing	0	0.0%	(5)	0	0.0%
• Construction	0	0.0%	5	5	7.1%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**0**	**0.0%**	(5)	5	**7.1%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	20	23.5%	10	10	14.3%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	20	23.5%	10	10	14.3%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	0	0.0%	(5)	5	7.1%
• Government	25	29.5%	5	20	28.6%
• Other Services	20	23.5%	0	20	28.6%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**85**	**100.0%**	**20**	**65**	**92.9%**
Total All Industries	**85**	**100.0%**	**130**	**70**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.5.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Repulse Bay, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 96
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR REPULSE BAY, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Repulse Bay	63%	155	41%	91
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Repulse Bay, relative to the Keewatin, actually has a higher labour force participation rate. However, the community's unemployment rate is almost twice as high.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Repulse Bay, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 97
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR REPULSE BAY, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	REPULSE BAY		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	63.0%	41.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	46.7%	48.1%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	37.8%	24.4%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, Repulse Bay has shown steady improvement in its labour force participation rate but at the same time the community's unemployment rate has almost doubled since 1981.

3.5.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

Repulse Bay is the most northerly community in the NWT. Its principal attraction for visitors would be wildlife viewing and fishing. At present the community does not attract many visitors.

The following table presents an inventory of travel (tourism) related businesses in Repulse Bay and an employment estimate for these businesses.

TABLE 98

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND TIIEIR EMPLOYMENT IN REPULSE BAY

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	2	
• Managers		2
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		3
• Maintenance		–
Restaurants	2	
• Managers		–
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		–
• Cooks		1
• Kitchen Helpers		1
• Waiters/Waitresses		1
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		1
Outfitters	1	
• Managers		–
• Guides		–
• Cooks		–
Package Tour Companies	–	
• Community Guides		–
• Interpretive Guide		–
Taxis	1	1
Travel Agencies	–	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	–	–
TOTAL FOR REPULSE BAY	**7**	**12**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Repulse Bay as % of the Keewatin	**12.5%**	**6.5%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.6 CHESTERFIELD INLET

At one time Chesterfield Inlet was a Catholic educational centre for large areas of the Arctic. However when the government took over responsibility of education services in the Keewatin, a policy of educating children in their home communities was implemented. As a result Chesterfield Inlet's importance as a regional educational centre declined. Today the community is small with a relatively traditional economy based on hunting, commercial fishing, trapping and carving.

3.6.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Chesterfield Inlet's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 99
CHESTERFIELD INLET POPULATION
1976 TO 1990

	1990	296
	1986	294
	1981	249
	1976	243
% Change 1981-1990		18.9%
% Change 1976-1990		21.8%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

The following table displays a population profile for Chesterfield Inlet in comparison to the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 100

COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE

CHESTERFIELD INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT

June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Chesterfield Inlet	296	38.2%	58.8%	30.0%	48.3%	51.7%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June, 1990.

From 1986 to 1990, Chesterfield Inlet's population profile has changed little.

TABLE 101

HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
CHESTERFIELD INLET

1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990	296	38.2%	58.8%	3.0%
1986	284	39.0%	58.0%	3.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.6.2 -- ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

As shown in the following table, Inuit accounts for 92.9% of Chesterfield Inlet's ethnic composition.

TABLE 101
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
CHESTERFIELD INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Repulse Bay	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: NWT Population Estimates, June, 1990, Bureau of Statistics, GNWT, 1991.

3.6.3 -- INCOME

The following table compares average income between Chesterfield Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 102
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
CHESTERFIELD INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Chesterfield Inlet	2,180	0.3%	0.6%	$16,769	63.5%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table compares average household income for the 1981 and 1986 Census.

TABLE 104
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME
CHESTERFIELD INLET, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1981 – 1986

	Chesterfield Inlet	Keewatin	NWT
1986	$26,179	$30,375	$40,271
1981	N/A	$20,570	$26,359
% Change 1981 to 1986	N/A	47.9%	52.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Average Household income refers to the weighted mean total income of households.

The following table indicates that Chesterfield Inlet residents are less dependent on federal government transfer payments than in the case of the Keewatin.

TABLE 105
COMPARATIVE TOTAL INCOME
CHESTERFIELD INLET, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1986

	Chesterfield Inlet	Keewatin	NWT
Employment Income	85.1%	83.3%	90.4%
Government Transfer Payments	12.8%	14.8%	7.0%
Other Income	2.1%	1.9%	2.6%

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.
Note: Total income is defined as income reported by persons 15 years of age and over from wage, salary and self employment income, federal government transfer payments such as family allowances, child tax credits, old age security, CPP andUIC and other income such as cash income, child support, support from other persons not in the household, scholarships, royalties and strike pay.

As shown in the following table Chesterfield Inlet has the lowest level of per capita social assistance payments in the Keewatin.

TABLE 106

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: GNWT, Department of Social Services.

The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for a substantial portion of the social assistance payments made to Chesterfield Inlet residents.

TABLE 107

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO CHESTERFIELD INLET RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Chesterfield Inlet
• Ill Health/Disabled	2.7%
• Dependent	4.0%
• Unemployed But Able	55.0%
• Not Enough Income	29.1%
• Other	9.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.6.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Chesterfield Inlet's labour force by industry sector. Chesterfield Inlet's economy has no goods producing sector.

TABLE 108

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN CHESTERFIELD INLET

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981–86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
• Manufacturing	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
• Construction	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0**	**0.0%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	2	20.0%	15	5	7.1%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	15	15.0%	10	5	7.1%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	0	0.0%	(5)	5	7.1%
• Government	30	30.0%	0	30	42.9%
• Other Services	35	35.0%	10	25	35.8%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**100**	**100.0%**	**30**	**70**	**100.0%**
Total All Industries	**100**	**100.0%**	**30**	**70**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.6.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Chesterfield Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 109
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR CHESTERFIELD INLET, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Chesterfield Inlet	58%	109	14%	97
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

Chesterfield Inlet compares favourably with the Keewatin in terms of labour force participation, 15 years of age and over and unemployment which is lower than in the case of the Keewatin and the NWT.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Chesterfield Inlet, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 110
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR CHESTERFIELD INLET, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	CHESTERFIELD INLET		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	58.0%	14.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	60.0%	14.3%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	53.8%	24.4%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, Chesterfield Inlet has historically had a comparatively low unemployment rate.

3.6.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

Chesterfield Inlet receives little in the way of pleasure travel visitation.

The following table presents an inventory of travel related businesses in Chesterfield Inlet as well as employment estimates for those businesses.

TABLE 111

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN CHESTERFIELD INLET

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	1	
• Managers		1
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		2
• Maintenance		–
Restaurants	2	
• Managers		–
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		–
• Cooks		1
• Kitchen Helpers		1
• Waiters/Waitresses		–
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		1
Outfitters	1	
• Managers		2
• Guides		4
• Cooks		–
Package Tour Companies	0	
• Community Guides		–
• Interpretive Guide		–
Taxis	1	1
Travel Agencies	0	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	0	–
TOTAL FOR CHESTERFIELD INLET	**6**	**14**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Chesterfield Inlet as % of the Keewatin	**10.7%**	**8.2%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal and part time employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

3.7 WHALE COVE

Whale Cove was not established as a permanent community until 1959. The area has reasonably abundant game resources from which community residents make their living based on hunting, fishing and trapping.

3.7.1 -- POPULATION

The following table displays Whale Cove's population from 1976 to 1990.

TABLE 112
WHALE COVE POPULATION – 1976 TO 1990

	1990	246
	1986	210
	1981	188
	1976	179
% Change 1981-1990		30.9%
% Change 1976-1990		37.4%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990, and Statistics Canada, 1986, 1981 and 1976 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

Whale Cove is the smallest Keewatin community with 246 residents.

TABLE 113
COMPARATIVE AGE/SEX PROFILE
WHALE COVE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – June 1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years	% Population Male	% Population Female
Whale Cove	246	39.9%	47.0%	4.0%	50.4%	49.6%
Keewatin	5,490	40.7%	57.2%	2.1%	51.3%	48.7%
NWT	53,801	34.1%	62.9%	3.0%	52.1%	47.9%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June 1990.

Historically Whale Cove's population profile has changed little with some increase in its population under 15 years of age.

TABLE 114
HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE
WHALE COVE – 1986-1990

	Total Population	<15 Years	15-60 Years	65+ Years
1990	246	44.0%	52.0%	4.0%
1986	210	40.0%	58.0%	2.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, Profiles for the Northwest Territories, and Statistics Canada, 1986 Census.

3.7.2 – ETHNICITY/LANGUAGE

The ethnic composition of Whale Cove is principally Inuit as shown in the following table.

TABLE 115
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
WHALE COVE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
June, 1990

	Percentage of the Population by Ethnic Groups			
	Inuit	Dene	Metis	Non-Native
Whale Cove	93.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Keewatin	90.4%	0.3%	0.3%	9.0%
NWT	38.7%	17.3%	7.5%	36.5%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, NWT Population Estimates, June, 1990.

3.7.3 -- INCOME

The following table compares average income for Whale Cove, the Keewatin and the NWT. Whale Cove's average income is less than half of the average income for the NWT.

TABLE 116
TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
WHALE COVE, KEEWATIN AND THE NWT - 1988

	Total Income ($'000s)	% of Total NWT Income	% of NWT Population	Average Income	As a % of Average NWT Income
Whale Cove	1,792	0.2%	0.5%	$16,292	61.7%
Keewatin	41,471	5.6%	10.2%	$17,799	67.5%
NWT	742,700	100.0%	100.0%	$26,385	100.0%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics.
Note: Total income is the total income reported by tax returners and average income is total income divided by the number of tax returns filed.

The following table indicates social assistance payments made to Whale Cove residents in comparison to other Keewatin communities.

TABLE 117
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO KEEWATIN COMMUNITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Total	Average Annual Payments/Person	Per Capita
Arviat	$890,963	$ 1,986	$ 685.88
Baker Lake	887,347	2,299	783.86
Rankin Inlet	597,125	2,122	419.04
Repulse Bay	536,814	2,054	1,080.11
Coral Harbour	490,167	2,509	843.66
Whale Cove	128,571	2,482	522.65
Chesterfield Inlet	93,802	1,905	316.90

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

The following table indicates that unemployed but able residents account for a substantial portion of the social assistance payments made to Whale Cove residents.

TABLE 118

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO WHALE COVE RESIDENTS BY REASON FOR PAYMENT – FISCAL YEAR 1990-91

	Whale Cove
• Ill Health/Disabled	7.4%
• Dependent	9.3%
• Unemployed But Able	54.8%
• Not Enough Income	6.7%
• Other	21.8%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Social Services – Special run of data at our request.

3.7.4 -- LOCAL ECONOMY

The following table describes Whale Cove's labour force by industry sector. Unlike other Keewatin communities, Whale Cove appears to have developed a modest goods producing sector since 1986.

TABLE 119

INDUSTRY SECTOR LABOUR FORCE IN THE KEEWATIN

1981 AND 1986

	1986		Net Change 1981–86	1981	
	Labour Force	%		Labour Force	%
Goods Producing Industries					
• Primary	5	6.2%	5	0	0.0%
• Manufacturing	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
• Construction	10	12.5%	10	0	0.0%
Total for Goods Producing Industries	**15**	**18.7%**	**15**	**0**	**0.0%**
Service Producing Industries					
• Wholesale/Retail	5	6.2%	0	5	11.1%
• Transportation/Communication/Utilities	15	18.8%	10	5	11.1%
• Finance, Insurance/Real Estate	0	0.0%	(5)	5	11.1%
• Government	25	31.3%	10	15	33.3%
• Other Services	20	25.0%	5	15	33.3%
Total for Service Producing Industries	**65**	**81.3%**	**20**	**45**	**99.9%**
Total All Industries	**80**	**100.0%**	**35**	**45**	**99.9%**

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 and 1986 Census, Profiles for the Northwest Territories.

3.7.5 -- LABOUR FORCE

The following table compares labour force data for Whale Cove, the Keewatin and the NWT:

TABLE 120
COMPARATIVE LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR WHALE COVE, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1989

	Participation Rate	Labour Force	Unemployment Rate	Employed Labour Force
Whale Cove	55%	80	29%	57
Keewatin	58%	1,846	21%	1,452
NWT	70%	24,250	16%	20,328

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

The following table examines the historical labour force participation and unemployment rates for Whale Cove, the Keewatin and the NWT.

TABLE 121
HISTORICAL LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR WHALE COVE, THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT – 1981 TO 1989

	WHALE COVE		KEEWATIN		NWT	
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
1989	55.0%	29.0%	58.0%	21.0%	70.0%	16.0%
1986	56.0%	7.1%	58.0%	21.2%	69.8%	14.0%
1981	36.4%	0.0%	52.7%	13.5%	64.7%	12.2%

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories, Bureau of Statistics, 1989 NWT Labour Force Survey.

As can be seen in this table, Whale Cove's unemployment rate has increased significantly since 1981.

3.7.6 -- TOURISM INDUSTRY

Whale Cove really has no pleasure travel industry. However the community has some limited travel services as shown in the following table.

TABLE 122

TOURISM RELATED BUSINESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN WHALE COVE

Employment Classification	# of Businesses	# of Employees
Hotels	1	
• Managers		1
• Front Desk Clerks		–
• Maids		1
• Maintenance		–
Restaurants	1	
• Managers		* –
• Assistant Managers		–
• Chefs		–
• Cooks		–
• Kitchen Helpers		–
• Waiters/Waitresses		–
• Bus Persons		–
Airlines	1	
• Passenger Agents		1
• Ground Handlers		1
Outfitters	0	
• Managers		–
• Guides		–
• Cooks		–
Package Tour Companies	0	
• Community Guides		–
• Interpretive Guide		–
Taxis	1	1
Travel Agencies	0	
• Managers		–
• Agents/Coordinators		–
Travel Association – Manager	0	–
TOTAL FOR WHALE COVE	**4**	**5**
TOTAL FOR THE KEEWATIN	**56**	**170**
Whale Cove as % of the Keewatin	**10.7%**	**2.5%**

Source: Tourism Operators Survey, 1990 and NWT Explorers Guide. (Appendix C contains a complete listing of Keewatin Tourism businesses). Note: This survey did not distinguish between full time, part time and seasonal employment. Seasonal employment would largely occur in the package tour and outfitting businesses, which by their nature are seasonal businesses.

* Restaurant employment industry with hotel employment.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE KEEWATIN'S TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Air transportation is a major barrier to economic development in the Keewatin region. This is particularly the case with the region's tourism industry where both the cost and availability of air service poses a constraint to the development of the Keewatin's tourism industry.

Over the past several years two major national carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International have successfully developed "feeder systems" that funnel traffic from smaller regional carriers into the national route system. While this system has benefited the travelling public through the integration of air schedules, rates, and central reservation services, it has also generated some negative effects. By integrating schedules with the major national carriers, regional airlines have lost some control over providing responsive scheduling. This situation is particularly noticeable in the Keewatin Region.

The following example best illustrates the problem:

> An NWT tourism operator obtains the current air schedule from a regional airline and negotiates the best fare possible based on expected volume of sales for the next season. The operator then produces a travel package, which may include, airport transfers, accommodation, meals, sightseeing, etc.; establishes a selling price including commissions for the travel trade; publishes a promotional brochure; markets and advertises the package; and receives reservations. All of the above is based on a set departure date and price for an airline seat.
>
> In the meantime, one of the major carriers decides to change their schedule into Winnipeg, a key gateway for travel into the Keewatin. This causes a chain reaction as now the regional air carrier must also change their schedule to connect with the national carrier. The operator must then scramble to inform each client of the changes. Depending on where the client is coming from, additional costs might be incurred for overnight accommodation, food, incidentals, etc., not to mention the extra hassle for the client to respond to the changes.

The above example has happened all too often in the Keewatin, making it very difficult to develop and sustain any form of regional tourism industry.

Another problem facing the Keewatin is the relatively low volume of air traffic into the region. Airlines find it necessary to schedule many stops on a single route in order to maximize passenger payloads. For example, the Calm Air flight from Winnipeg to Rankin Inlet has six stops enroute. Obviously this is less than desirable from the client's perspective, and ultimately will not encourage a growth in tourism.

Other problems concerning air transportation are geographic in nature. Rankin Inlet currently serves as the major "hub" centre for the region. However, the majority of tourism facilities are located a considerable distance from the community. In fact, Baker Lake is seen as a more natural staging area for visitors seeking naturalist and/or sportfishing experiences at one of the three major NWT owned and operated tourism businesses: Sila Lodge (naturalist); Ferguson Lake Lodge (sportfishing); and Ekaluk Lodge (sportfishing). During the summer months these three lodges collectively handle approximately 40 clients per week.

At the present time there are no small planes of sufficient capacity or configuration to service the needs of the Keewatin tourism industry. In order to get clients into each facility, the lodges have relied on charter services from air carriers based in Churchill, Manitoba and even as far away as Yellowknife. In the case of Churchill, a twin otter flies empty from Churchill to Rankin Inlet; then they pick up clients and fly them to the respective lodge; if it is a back-to-back flight then they pick up return passengers and fly them to Rankin Inlet to connect with southbound flights; and then they "deadhead" a flight back to Churchill empty again. This results in a substantially higher cost for air transportation for the operator, thus increasing the cost of the overall package tour for the client.

There is no single solution to this problem. In certain instances one lodge may need a twin otter on wheels to transport clients, while another lodge needs a twin otter on floats. In the case of all three lodges major improvements to their respective airstrips would be required, at a considerable cost. The cost/benefit of such an investment would be questionable given the current volume of tourist traffic.

Recognizing this problem, Keewatin operators in conjunction with the GNWT's Department of Economic Development and Tourism decided to seek solutions to the problem. Several options are currently being investigated by the group:

1) One approach the group tried was to encourage a charter company to station a twin otter during the summer months to service the needs of the tourism industry, local businesses and the government. Given the current arrangements, air charter companies were hesitant to agree to this as they might lose revenue by flying much shorter distances under the new arrangement.

2) Another option considered was to guarantee a minimum number of hours to the charter company in order to generate enough volume to make positioning a plane feasible. This is still under investigation.

3) A third option was to charter a Hawker Sidley aircraft directly from Winnipeg (40 passenger payload) to Baker Lake, and share the costs of the charter between the three operators. Whilc this would reduce the costs of getting into the Keewatin, there would still be a need to transport clients from Baker Lake to the individual lodges. Even if a twin otter was positioned in Baker Lake, it would only hold 12-14 passengers, thus guests would have to be flown into the lodges in staggered shifts. Both Ferguson and Ekaluk lodges are accessible by twin otter on floats, while Sila requires a twin otter on tundra tires, thus causing further problems with plane configuration.

5.0 OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE KEEWATIN'S TOURISM INDUSTRY

The Keewatin Has Had One of the Poorest Tourism Performances in the NWT

Reference was made in a previous chapter regarding the comparatively low visitation level experienced by the Keewatin's tourism industry. The following table indicates non-resident tourist visitation to the Keewatin over the period 1992 to 1989. Over this period of time the Keewatin has experienced the worst performance of any tourism zone in the NWT.

TABLE 123
COMPARATIVE NWT ZONE NON-RESIDENT TOURIST TRAVEL VISITATION
1982-1989
(Summer – May to September)

	1982	1984	1986	1989	% Change
Fort Smith	29,300	23,000	32,500	40,913	39.6%
Western Arctic	11,000	15,740	13,300	8,517	(22.6%)
Baffin	2,500	3,250	3,500	3,897	55.9%
Kitikmeot	400	400	1,200	1,614	303.3%
Keewatin	1,160	960	1,910	668	(42.4%)

Source: GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

In Terms of Non-Resident Tourism Expenditure the Keewatin Has the Poorest Performance of Any NWT Tourism Zone

The following table displays the average non-resident and total tourism trip expenditure for each of the NWT's tourism travel zones.

TABLE 124

AVERAGE AND TOTAL TOURISM TRIP EXPENDITURE BY ZONE – 1989

	Number of Non-Resident Visitors	Average Trip Expenditure	Total Tourism Expenditure (000's)
Northern Frontier	29,335	$ 840.80	$ 24,665
Big River	11,578	1,086.20	12,576
Western Arctic	8,517	859.46	7,320
Baffin	3,897	1,058.25	4,124
Arctic Coast	1,614	2,628.87	4,243
Keewatin	668	567.37	379

Source: Northwest Territories Visitor Survey, Summer, 1989.

Manitoba Accounts for Over Half the Origin of the Non-Resident Visitations to the Keewatin

The following table describes the origin of non-resident tourist visitation to the Keewatin.

TABLE 125

ORIGIN OF NON-RESIDENT TOURIST VISITATION TO THE KEEWATIN

	% of Total Non-Resident Trips	
	Keewatin	NWT
Manitoba	55.7%	2.8%
Ontario	19.9%	12.7%
Quebec	10.2%	2.8%
Saskatchewan	2.3%	6.4%
B.C.	1.7%	9.8%
Alberta	1.1%	38.4%
Maritimes	0.0%	0.0%
Yukon	0.0%	1.2%
International	9.1%	24.0%

Source: Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

The Keewatin draws visitors principally from Manitoba. This is not surprising given the proximity to Manitoba and air transportation services through Winnipeg. The market origin of Keewatin visitors differs significantly from the NWT where Alberta and international visitors are the major non-resident travel markets.

Vacation Travel Accounts for 47% of the Reason for Travel to the Keewatin in the Summer

The following table indicates the primary reason for non-resident travel to the Keewatin.

TABLE 126
PRIMARY TRIP PURPOSE TO THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1989 – Summer (May to September)

Trip Purpose	Keewatin	NWT
Vacation	47.7%	48.4%
Business	38.9%	23.6%
Visiting Friends/Relatives	10.7%	17.4%
Employment Related	2.7%	6.0%
Personal	0.1%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	3.3%

Source: Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

The Primary Activities of Visitors to the Keewatin are General Touring and Government Business

The following table indicates the primary activities of Keewatin visitors.

TABLE 127
PRIMARY TRIP ACTIVITIES
THE KEEWATIN AND THE NWT
1989 – Summer (May to September)

	NWT	Keewatin
General Touring	64.4%	40.7%
Visit Arctic Sites	44.4%	0.0%
Shopping	42.6%	2.7%
Visiting Friends/Relatives	33.4%	5.3%
Fishing	31.9%	0.0%
Camping	31.7%	0.0%
Hiking	23.2%	2.7%
Private Business	20.8%	3.4%
Nature Study	14.7%	12.2%
Visiting National Parks	10.8%	0.0%
Attending Events	10.3%	0.0%
Canoeing/Kayaking	10.1%	0.0%
Government Business	9.9%	27.0%
Research	4.1%	3.4%
Conference	3.4%	2.7%
Hunting	2.2%	0.0%

Source: Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

The primary activity engaged in by visitors to the Keewatin is general tourism (40.7%) followed by government business. In viewing the table it would appear that the Keewatin has a very limited product offering in comparison to the NWT.

The Length of Visitor Stay in the Keewatin is Among the Lowest in the NWT

The following displays length of stay in each of the NWT regions. The lower trip duration in the Keewatin compared to the Baffin and Arctic Coast Zones may explain the Keewatin's lower average trip expenditure when compared to these two regions.

TABLE 128

LENGTH OF TRIP STAY – NUMBER OF NIGHTS

	Average Number of Nights
Baffin	15.5
Arctic Coast	15.4
Northern Frontier	8.4
Western Arctic	8.1
Keewatin	7.4
Big River	5.1

Source: Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

Camping, Followed by Hotels, Are the Principal Forms of Accommodation for Visitors to the Keewatin

The following table shows the type of accommodation used by Keewatin visitors.

TABLE 129
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION USED BY KEEWATIN VISITORS

		%
Camping		29.0%
• Total Nights	566	
• Average Stay	17.5	
Hotel		24.5%
• Total Nights	479	
• Average Stay	2.7	
Lodges		16.3%
• Total Nights	320	
• Average Stay	6.4	
Homes		18.9%
• Total Nights	370	
• Average Stay	6.5	
Other[1]		11.1%
• Total Nights	218	
• Average Stay	25.5	

Source: Northwest Territories Visitors Survey, Summer, 1989.

[1] Accommodation provided for employees by employers.

The Keewatin Lacks Developed Visitor Attractions

As shown in the following table, the Keewatin has no developed Territorial historic sites or parks and no National parks or reserves.

TABLE 130

INVENTORY OF TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL PARKS/RESERVES AND HISTORIC SITES IN THE NWT BY ZONE

Zone	Territorial		National
	Parks	Historic Sites/ Parks	Parks Reserves
Arctic Coast		1	0
Baffin	2	2	2
Big River	10	0	1
Delta-Beaufort	5	0	0
Nahanni-Ram	4	0	1
Northern Frontier	12	0	0
Sahtu	1	0	0
Keewatin	0	0	0
Total	34	3	4

The lack developed attractions such as historic sites or parks may be one of the reasons why the Keewatin's tourism industry has performed so poorly.

The Keewatin is Not Well Represented by Package Tour Operators

Due to cost, accessibility and location tourism to many destinations in the NWT is by package or group tours. The development of package tours has been very important to the NWT's pleasure travel industry. Tourism use of National Park Reserves such as Auyuittuq and Ellesmere is largely by way of package tours. This will also be the case for pleasure travel to Wager Bay, if and when a National Park Reserve is developed there.

The following table displays an inventory of package tour operators serving the NWT and the Keewatin.

TABLE 131
INVENTORY OF PACKAGE TOUR OPERATORS SERVING THE NWT AND THE KEEWATIN

	Number of Tour Operators	
Type of Tour Package	**NWT**	**Keewatin**
General Touring	24	2
Wilderness/Outdoor Adventure	29	1
Naturalist	26	2
Hunting	4	0
Historic/Cultural	11	1
Water Adventure	24	1
Total	**118**	**7**

As can be seen in this table the Keewatin is largely underrepresented by package tour operators currently serving the NWT with only 7 or 5.9% of the total number of package tour operators. These seven companies are:

General Touring

- Hudson Bay Tour Company (based in Rankin Inlet) – an inbound tour company serving the Keewatin
- Society Expeditions Cruises Inc. (based in Seattle, Washington, USA) – a cruise company offering tours of Hudson Bay and Greenland

Wilderness/Outdoor Adventure

- Great Canadian Ecoventure (based in Yellowknife) – Kazan and Thelon River Expedition
- Canoe Arctic (based in Fort Smith) – Thelon River Expeditions

Naturalist

- Frontiers North Inc. (based in Winnipeg) – Sila Lodge
- Joseph Van Os Nature Tours (based in Vashon Island, Washington, USA) – Sila Lodge

Historical/Cultural

- Frontiers North Inc. (based in Winnipeg) – Sila Lodge

Water Adventure

- Great Canadian Ecoventure (based in Yellowknife) – Kazan and Thelon Rivers

APPENDIX "A"

Highlights of "An Investment Plan for the 21st Century, 2001" Prepared by the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce, 1990

APPENDIX "A"

HIGHLIGHTS OF "AN INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE 21ST CENTURY, 2001" PREPARED BY THE KEEWATIN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1990

1. Human Resource Development Requirements

(1) Working with schools, boards, parents and students, motivate students to stay in school and complete their education. Incentives and long-term benefits should be examined. Role models as examples of success should be exploited.

(2) Provide more incentives for students to continue their education after high school at universities and colleges.

(3) Align educational programs more closely to job opportunities in the Keewatin. For example, strong shop programs or business programs to meet existing needs in the Keewatin.

(4) Increase efforts to assist those who have already dropped out of the system. Expand programs now being offered and make additional usage of adult education centres.

(5) Develop options whereby students have access to regional, territorial, or extra territorial schools (at the high school level) to ensure academic skills are on a level with potential peers when they move on to higher levels of education.

(6) Through the business community, develop work experience opportunities for students, and develop on-the-job training programs in high labour demand areas such as the construction industry, hospitality business, arts and crafts, basic office settings.

(7) Prepare people to expect mobility for some employment opportunities.

(8) Improve communication between business and government on available training and education programs.

(9) Place more emphasis on management training and the development of organizational skills.

2. Research

Research is a common element to virtually every development of the Keewatin's Investment Plan:

(1) Identify the immediate research requirements the Keewatin has in areas such as renewable resources, product development, natural sciences (geological, environmental, archaeological), technology (alternate energy, road construction), education, social services.

(2) Meet with appropriate NWT agencies regarding research requirements including the Science Institute, Arctic College, DIAND, Department of Environment.

(3) Promote the Keewatin as a region which readily accommodates research studies and will provide local assistance as required.

(4) Work with southern universities and scientific institutes (i.e. Polar Continental Shelf Project) to encourage them to conduct required research in the region.

(5) Use existing facilities such as Arctic College as a collection centre for research materials, and a centre for researchers during the "off season" when there are no students at the college.

(6) Develop a regional program which provides and trains students for research work.

(7) Act on positive research results which indicate an ultimate economic benefit to the Keewatin Region.

3. Economic Diversification

The Keewatin's economy has a large trade imbalance resulting from most goods being imported with only a limited export volume which is largely associated with arts, crafts and fish. As a result the Keewatin's investment strategy for economic diversification is based on import replacement and export development:

(1) Analyze the various products and services important in operating into the Keewatin. This could cover everything from construction and print materials to locksmith services, legal and accounting serv-

ices. Examine volumes and expenditures for these purchases and assess current and future needs.

(2) Match the analysis of Keewatin imports with labour force availability, skill levels, government programs in support of new business developments, and potential joint ventures with southern companies offering these materials or services.

(3) Encourage the development of an import replacement funding program, whereby a new venture could receive funding in direct proportion in replacement values or could obtain a subsidy to bring northern produced materials or supplies into line with southern prices.

(4) Establish several pilot projects, preferably in different communities to test and monitor impacts on the economy of import replacement businesses.

(5) Based on the total value of imports, set a goal to replace a percentage of that value with local products or services by the year 2000. For example if the total annual value of imports in the Keewatin is $51 million per year (Economic Facts, 1989) and a replacement goal of 5% was established and met, this could add an additional $2.5 million to the region's economy each year.

(6) In line with the development of products and services to replace those currently being purchased outside the region, establish an export program, whereby a higher number of goods and services from the Keewatin are exported to points outside the Keewatin, again to add additional money to the local economy. Determine current export figures and establish dollar objectives for future imports.

(7) Lobby for the establishment of a government program to assist specifically with the development of "exporting" businesses.

Since many potential products, especially in the arts and crafts areas, are considered high risk ventures, it is impossible to obtain financing from conventional financial institutions therefore alternate forms of financing are required if we are to export products in exchange for new money into the region.

4. Private Access to Capital

Lack of access to capital financing is a major constraint to business development in the Keewatin. To address this, the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce identified the following requirements:

(1) Expand the existing Government of the NWT Venture Capital Program so it serves all the communities of the Keewatin, and the other have-not regions, and has a higher limit on the amount of capital that can be raised via this program.

(2) Increase funding to the Government's planned Economic Development Corporation, and establish guidelines so the Corporation can be a shareholder in potentially successful NWT businesses.

(3) Encourage and assist Inuit business people to take advantage of the Aboriginal Business Development Program to assist with the financing of major new ventures.

(4) Develop a Trust Company in the Northwest Territories which can provide bridge financing for major products, and can assist with financing of other ventures. Establish minimum assets for this trust company at $10 million.

(5) Market the potential of the Keewatin to southern investors who have an interest in the orderly and successful development of the northern economy.

(6) Recognize the current economic development programs offered by government and speed up the application progress. The procedure must be rewritten in order to address the acute frustration of the clients, especially in isolated communities. Without change there will be no program, and a program is only as successful as the success of its clients.

5. Tax Subsidies, Fiscal Consideration

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce notes that business development in the Keewatin faces a number of constraints such as distance from markets and suppliers, higher operating costs for basic services such as electricity, telephone, fuel and higher labour costs. Business development in the Keewatin not only faces higher operating costs but also higher risks. It is

argued that this has limited business development, resulting in government supplying needed goods and services as well as unemployment assistance to people who cannot find jobs in the local business sector. With government assistance in the form of tax subsidies, concessions or grants, the business sector would provide services now offered by government as well as increase local employment opportunities. The following specific requirements were identified:

(1) Tax subsidies on air transportation.

(2) Tax concessions on long distance telephone calls.

(3) Tax write-offs against high operating costs, above the norm for a comparable business in southern Canada.

(4) Subsidies for new job development.

(5) Tax breaks for business start-ups.

6. Public Infrastructure

A key requirement in the proposed Keewatin Investment Plan is in public investments in what would be termed public investments in infrastructure to stimulate the regional economy. This includes:

(1) Tourism (Parks and Attractions)

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce recognizes that past initiatives in the development of the region's tourism economy such as over-zealous marketing plans greatly exceeded more realistic objectives as to what these initiatives might actually achieve. Be that as it may, the Chamber feels that tourism, as an industry sector, has significant potential as an "export" industry for the Keewatin. In that regard the following public infrastructure investment requirements were identified:

- a recreated Thule site at the Meliadine to include public shelter buildings and interpretation centre, etc.
- an historic park at Marble Island with appropriate interpretation
- a major territorial park on the Hudson Bay Coast

- a museum/cultural centre in Arviat
- an art interpretation centre in Baker Lake
- interpretive signage in Keewatin communities
- historic site signage through the Keewatin

(2) Arts and Crafts Centre

The Keewatin Chamber of Commerce feels that "the local production of arts and crafts in the region, is quite possibly the only viable export possibility for this region". As a result the Keewatin needs craft/art production centres which incorporate business skills programs for production centre managers to be able to determine supply levels in line with marketing objectives and to ensure production efficiency.

(3) Renewable Resources

Much of the Keewatin's renewable resource sector is "non-monetary" in that it simply provides sustenance for people. In order to develop the renewable resource sector the following is required:

a) Fish processing plant that can handle canning, smoking, vacuum pack or other "value added" ways of marketing our Arctic Char and Lake Trout.

b) Meat processing plant to be examined in line with the aspirations of local hunters, and the availability of commercial quotas. This type of seasonal operation could provide exports of value-added products to other parts of the NWT and could provide additional cash income to both hunters, and part time employees of the processing plant.

c) Required infrastructure to herd caribou. Although reindeer herding has been done for years in the NWT and much longer in Lapland, little has been done in Northern Canada regarding the potential to herd caribou. If interest and commitment to this activity was shown by the local HTAs, then the Saimi herding operations should be examined, since their reindeer herds now provide about 5% of the total meat requirements of the Scandinavian countries.

(4) Transportation

A north-south road link to the Keewatin with Northern Manitoba. This would reduce costs of supplies and materials coming into the Keewatin, would expand the tourism industry in the region, and could make exports such as Arctic Char, meat products, arts and crafts products more competitive in southern markets. Roads in the Keewatin could provide access to potential mine sites and several parks, could extend the short construction season by several months, and could provide a number of road maintenance jobs to local residents.

A road system into and within Keewatin could improve "people" mobility by allowing alternate access to work sites at a lower cost. For most communities, one sealift per year and one airline providing limited service cannot keep up with the development of the communities. Just as road access to the western Arctic (Yellowknife, Inuvik) has assisted in diversifying the economy and developing a market economy, so too would this take place in the Keewatin over a period of time.

(5) Energy

a) A study to determine potential savings if the Keewatin were to tie in with Manitoba energy supply, in tandem with construction of a road from Manitoba to the Keewatin.

b) Develop smaller renewable resource based energy generators, including wind energy, and river flow turbines.

(6) Human Resources

a) Concentrate firstly on the types of programs/projects which are needed then on the facilities required if any, to deliver the programs.

b) Launch a range of programs such as incentive programs to keep students in school (both private and public funds); expansion of long distance learning programs, more vocationally oriented programs.

(7) Research

The Keewatin needs extensive research done on a variety of topics. And it needs this research available to the people and businesses of the Keewatin.

Use the facilities of the Arctic College Campus in the off season and develop programs which encourage researchers to study this particular area. In the scientific area, an example of this type of research is the Polar Continental Shelf Project. In other areas, such as product development, agricultural development, encourage universities to establish research projects in the area, in conjunction with local people.

APPENDIX "B"

Keewatin Businesses by Community

KEEWATIN BUSINESSES BY COMMUNITY

ARVIAT

Alagalak Fox Ranch
Arctic Tern Fishing
Curley's Aiviqsavik
Don's Sales & Service (1983) Ltd.
Education District No. 84 Arviat
Eskimo Point Housing Association
Eskimo Point Hunters' and Trappers'
Eskimo Point Lumber Supply
Hamlet of Arviat
Ikayoktit Committee Alcohol & Drug
Inuit Cultural Institute
Kowmuk's Taxi & Freighting
Leonard & Associates Ltd.
Mark's Mini Mall
Northern Stores Arviat
NWT Power Corporation Arviat
Ootakevik Motel
Padlei Co-op Ltd.
Saku Enterprises
Tugalik Inn
Tusaaji Services

BAKER LAKE

Akiuqtit
Aviation Fuel Enterprise Ltd.
Baker Lake Contracting Ltd.
Baker Lake Day Care Centre
Baker Lake Housing Association
Baker Lake Lodge
Beverley Ungungai Taxi
Education District No. 80 Baker Lake
Ekaluk Lodge Ltd.
Gary R. Smith & Co. Ltd.
Hamlet of Baker Lake
Iglu Hotel
Namumiaq Outfitting
Northern Stores Baker Lake
NWT Power Corporation Baker Lake
Ookpiktuyuk Arts & Inuksuk Inc.
Qamanituaq Development Corp.
S K Construction Ltd.
Sanavik Co-op Ltd.
Sigyamiut Ltd.
The Land Store Limited
Zdyb Services

CHESTERFIELD INLET

Aulajuq Limited
Chesterfield Inlet Housing Association
Chesterfield Inlet Hunters' & Trappers'
Education District No. 82 Chesterfield Inlet
Grey Nuns St. Therese's Hospital
Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet
Igalaaq Hotel
L & C Enterprises
Northern Stores Chesterfield Inlet
NWT Power Corporation Chesterfield Inlet
Pitsiulak Co-op Ltd.

CORAL HARBOUR

Aiviit Hunters' and Trappers' Association
Business Development
Coral Harbour Housing Association
Education District No. 83 Coral Harbour
Eleven Mile Trek Freight Haul
Esunqarq Motel
First Air Coral Harbour
Glad Tidings Mission
Hamlet of Coral Harbour
J & E Enterprises
J & M Carving Shop
Joe Netser Outfitters
Katudgevik Co-op Ltd.
Leonie's Craft Shop
Leonie's Place
Netser & Sons Commercial Fishing
Northern Stores Coral Harbour
NWT Power Corporation Coral Harbour
Qiyuarjuk Construction
Raymond's Taxi
Sudliq Coffee Shop
Sudliq Construction Ltd.
Sudliq Developments Ltd.
Sudliqvaluk Radio Society

RANKIN INLET

Airut Taxi
Aqiqiak Hunters' & Trappers' Association
Bell Canada
Calm Air International
CBC Rankin Inlet
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Rankin Inlet
Education District No. 85 Rankin Inlet
Ferguson Lake Lodge
First Air Rankin Inlet
Gibbons Mushers Supply
Goliger's Travel 332
Government of the Northwest Territories
Great White Bear Marketing
H. G. Enterprises
Hamlet of Rankin Inlet
Harvey's Office Equipment Rankin Inlet
Illagiiktut Ltd.
J P H Rentals
K B Sharp Enterprises Ltd.
K R Manson Chartered Accountant
Kataujaq Society, The
Keewatin Air Ltd.
Keewatin Automotive Services Ltd.
Keewatin Chamber of Commerce
Keewatin Guest Lodge
Keewatin Inuit Association
Keewatin Legal Services Centre Society
Keewatin Regional Council
Keewatin Wildlife Federation
Kissarvik Co-operative Association Ltd.
Kivalliq Consulting, Management & Training
Kivalliq Freighting
Komatik Travel
Kudlik Electric Ltd.
M & T Enterprises Ltd.
MacKay & Partners, C.A. Rankin Inlet
Matchbox Gallery/Jamura Ltd.

RANKIN INLET (Continued)

Mathu Singarajah
Mivik
Nipisar Enterprises
Norman Ford Jr.
Northern Purchasing Ltd.
Northern Stores Rankin Inlet
Northwest Territorial Airways Ltd. Rankin Inlet
Oomilik Enterprises Ltd.
Phils Enterprises
Pissuk Cleaners
R.J. Outfitting
Rankin Inlet Housing Association
Rankin Inlet Spring Jackets
Red Top Variety Shop
Rockland Investments Ltd.
Rose's Variety Shop
Sanajiit (1989) Ltd.
Siniktarvik Ltd.
The Energy Centre Rankin Inlet
Travel Keewatin
Umingmak Supply Ltd.
William Belsey Photography
Y & C Enterprises Ltd.
Yvo Airut Enterprises Ltd.

REPULSE BAY

A.C. Shop
Aivilik Lodge
Arctic Circle Outfitters
Arvik Hunters' and Trappers' Association
Donlo Services
First Air Repulse Bay
Hamlet of Repulse Bay
Naujat Co-op Ltd.
Naujat Hotel
Northern Stores Repulse Bay
Nuksutet Ladies Sewing Group
Repulse Bay Housing Association
Repulse Bay Video

WHALE COVE

Ananasiaq Shop
Country Food Sales
Education District No. 87 Whale Cove
Hamlet of Whale Cove
Issatik Enterprises
Issatik Eskimo Co-op Ltd.
Nanuk Lodge
Tasiurqtit Housing Association

APPENDIX "C"

Keewatin Tourism Businesses by Community

RANKIN INLET TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Rates/ Ind.
HOTELS															
Keewatin Guest Lodge	√	√	√	8	12										
Nunuq Inn	√	√		11	22				√	√					$110
Siniktarvik Hotel			√	49	97				√	√	√			√	$95
															$136

RESTAURANTS	# of Seats
Hotel Restaurant (2)	76
Free-Standing (1)	24

TRANSPORTATION

- Air Service (3)
  - Canadian Airlines
  - Calm Air Ltd.
  - NWT Air
- Car/Bus Rental Agency (1)
  - K. B. Sharp Enterprises
- Travel Association (1)
  - Travel Keewatin
- Travel Agency (1)
  - Komatic Travel
- Outfitters/Day Trips (3)
  - Ferguson Lake Lodge - Local Bus Tours of Town/Site
  - Kivalliq Outfitters - Local Bus Tours
  - R. J. Outfitters - Fishing/Sightseeing Trips of Area
- Resident Package Tour Operators (1)
  - Hudson Bay Tour Company - In-Bound Tour Operator Serving the Keewatin

ARVIAT TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lib. Fac.	Rates/ Ind.
HOTELS Padler Inns North	√		√	10	22		√		√	√			√		$165

RESTAURANTS	# of Seats
Hotel Restaurant (1)	20
Free-Standing (1)	20

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service (1)
Calm Air Ltd.

Taxi Service (1)

Outfitters/Day Trips (1)
Qargiq Tours – Community Tours/Naturalist Tours

BAKER LAKE TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Restrn/ Bar
HOTELS															
Baker Lake Lodge	✓		✓	5	20	✓		✓		✓					
Iglu Inn	✓		✓		55										

RESTAURANTS	# of Seats
Hotel Restaurant (2)	72
Free-Standing (1)	30

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service (2)
- Calm Air Ltd.
- Ptarmigan

Taxi Service (1)

Rentals (Trucks, ATVs) (1)

Outfitters/Day Trips (1)
- Richard's Outfitting and Sightseeing

REPULSE BAY TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Relax/ Ind
HOTELS															
Aivilik Lodge	√				26										
Naujat Co-op Hotel	√		√	13	26										
RESTAURANTS	# of Seats														
Hotel Restaurant (2)															
TRANSPORTATION															
Air Service (1)															
Calm Air Ltd.															
Outfitters (1)															

CORAL HARBOUR TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Rates/ Incl.
HOTELS															
Ssunqarq Motel	✓	✓		3	12										$150 mls. incl.
Leonie's Place			✓	6	12										$165 mls. incl.

	# of Seats
RESTAURANTS	
Hotel Restaurant (2)	30
Free Standing (1)	5

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service (1)
Calm Air Ltd.

Taxi (1)

Outfitters (1)

CHESTERFIELD INLET TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Rates/ Ind.
HOTELS Tangmavik Hotel	√	√		7	20					√					$170 mls. incl.

	# of Seats
RESTAURANTS Hotel Restaurant (2)	12

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service (1)
Calm Air Ltd.

Taxi (1)

Outfitters (1)

WHALE COVE TOURISM BUSINESSES

	Shared Accom.	Shared Bath	Priv. Bath	# of Rooms	# of Persons	Airport Trans.	Banquet Fac.	Coffee Shop	Conf. Fac.	Dining Room	Gift Shop	Kitchenette	Laundry Fac.	Lic. Fac.	Rates/ wk
HOTELS Issatik Co-op Hotel	√		√	6	12										$200 mls. incl.

	# of Seats
RESTAURANTS Hotel Restaurant (1)	

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service (1)
Calm Air Ltd.

Taxi (1)

APPENDIX "D"

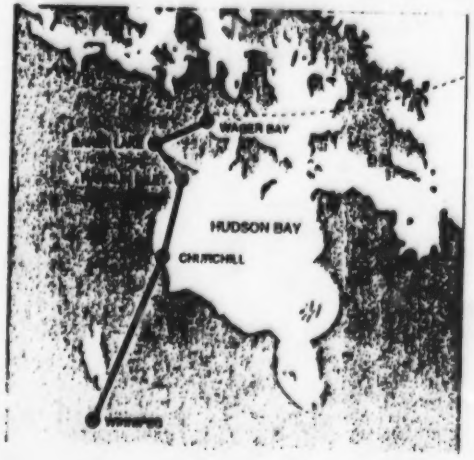
Sila Lodge Brochure/Information

Transportation

Guests going to Sila Lodge will be routed through Winnipeg, Manitoba, from which they will fly to Baker Lake via Ottawa Hill and Rankin Inlet. From Baker Lake a Cessna Twin Otter will take them to Wager Bay.

Clothing Tips

Although trips to Wager Bay are in the summer, winds can blow quite hard over the water and continued with an open moving boat could make life very uncomfortable if one is not properly dressed. In addition to standard clothing, guests should bring the following: waterproof rubber boots, extra pairs of warm socks, two piece waterproof (not water resistant) rain suit, long underwear (polypropolene or cotton knit with linen for the sun, long sleeve turtle necks, and bug jacket with repellent.



For further information, please contact:

Concept/text/design: Frank Mayrs
Printed in Canada

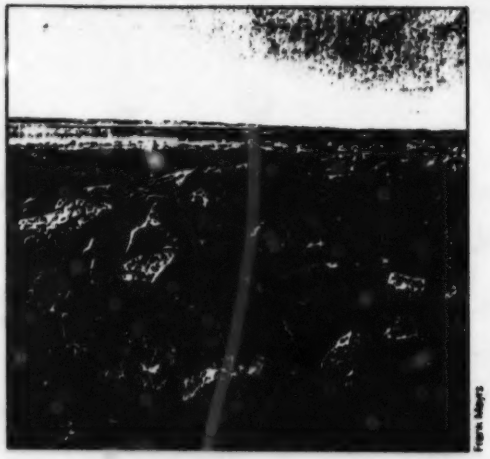
Wager Bay

It is not yet known at what point in time nomadic Inuit first set eyes on the rugged but serene beauty of Wager Bay, though the signs of previous occupancy are everywhere. Archaeological investigation will eventually discover that secret by excavating the tent rings, caches and middens that dot the coast of this 200 km long fiord penetrating the Keewatin barren-lands on the northwest edge of Hudson Bay, but present estimates of human habitation vary from hundreds to thousands of years.

Searching for the elusive Northwest Passage, Christopher Middleton entered the fiord in 1742, the first European to do so. He named the bay after the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Wager. In 1925, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at the extreme Western end of the bay.

An Inuit assistant, later known as 'Eskimo Dick', eventually worked his way up to becoming ad hoc manager of the post. Today, one of his grandsons is a partner in a venture that allows people the rare opportunity of living on this pristine land.

Far from any established community, Sila Lodge offers guided excursions on land and water in search of the unique history, flora and fauna of the region.



Frank Mayo

Wildlife

Whether amateur or professional, the abundance of wildlife makes Wager Bay a photographer's paradise. Because the animals that roam the land around Sila Lodge are not hunted, they often display curiosity on encountering humans, and will even come closer for a better look. Quite often, a herd of caribou can be seen grazing on the flats below the Lodge's dining room windows, and periodically a wolf makes evening visits.

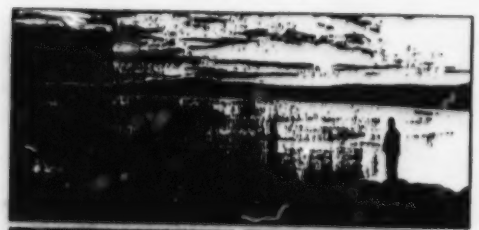
One of the highlights of Wager Bay is the opportunity to get close to Polar Bears. Boat trips on the bay frequently result in sightings of this incredible creature, for Wager Bay's south shore is one of the Arctic's major Polar Bear denning areas. In addition to Polar Bears, the waters of Wager Bay are home to Ringed and Bearded Seals and Beluga Whales make a regular appearance.

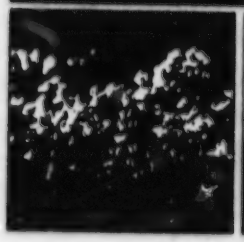
Gene H. Chomica

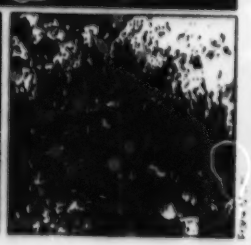
The area also has the largest number of nesting Peregrine Falcons in the north, as well as Gyrfalcons, Rough-legged Hawks, Sandhill Cranes, Red Breasted Mergansers, Semipalmated Sandpipers, Baird's Sandpipers, Red-throated and Pacific Loons, Tundra Swans, Lakes and Oldsquaw Ducks, Lapland Longspurs, Bank Swallows and a host of others.

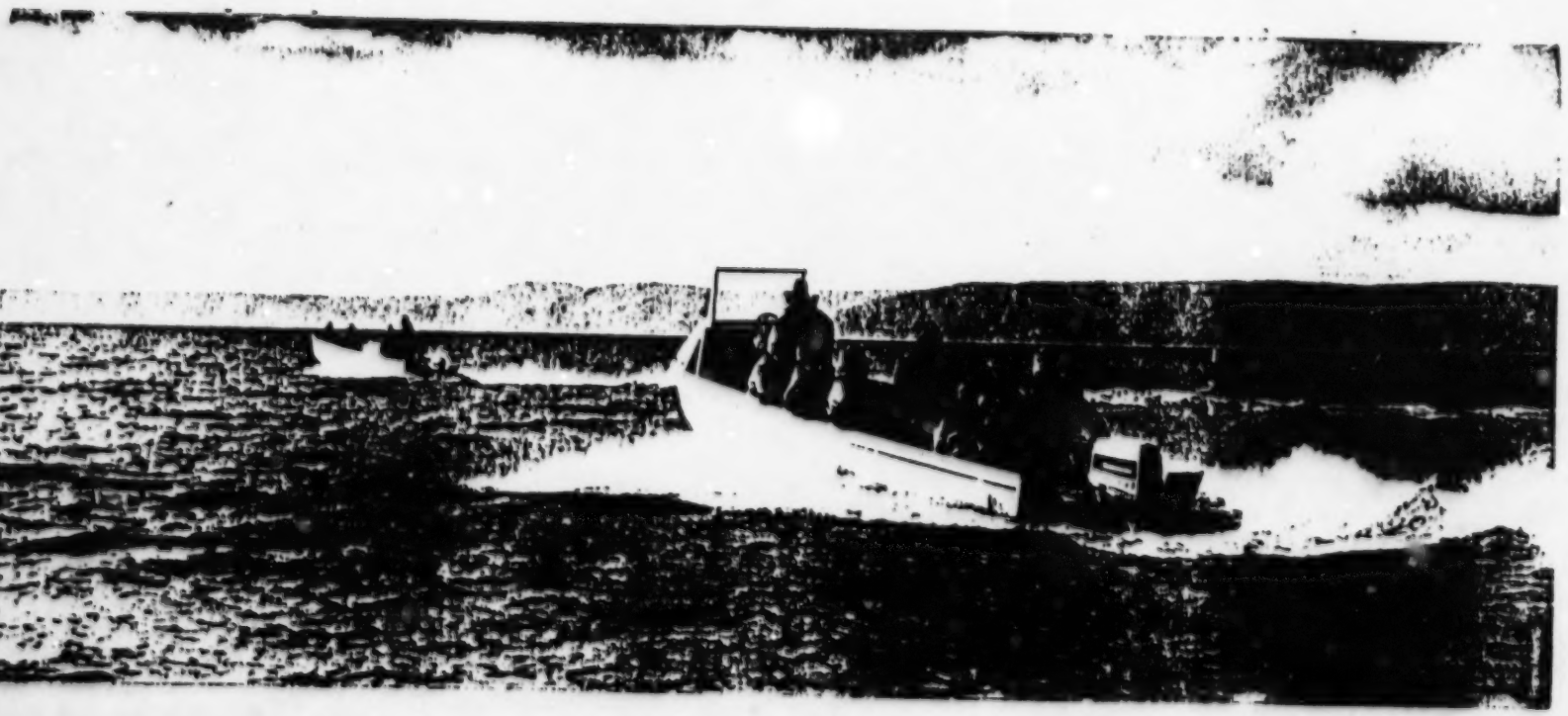
Activities

Sila Lodge offers an unparalleled opportunity to see wildlife in its natural habitat through boat trips and hiking excursions. Boat trips feature polar bear, seal and seabird viewing, exploration of the south shore's fauna, life, the ice pack and the remains of an [illegible] Hudson Bay Trading Post. Hiking treks [illegible] canyons to discover the miniature world of [illegible], the variety of nesting birds, natural [illegible] features such as steep canyons and wild [illegible] and the remains of local archaeological [illegible].







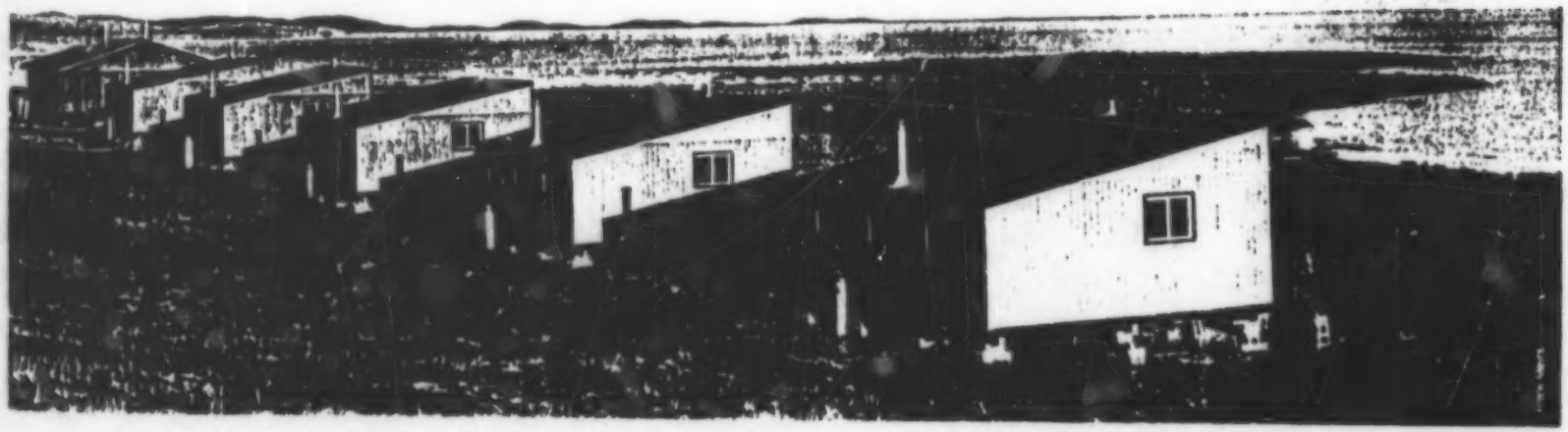


The Lodge

Sila Lodge is composed of five guest cabins, each with three bedrooms, washroom facilities and a lounge, and a main lodge which has showers, a licensed lounge, kitchen and dining room. In addition, there are quarters for guides, cooks, maintenance staff and their families.

All excursions are led by qualified and experienced guides that are familiar with the region, and able to offer fascinating and knowledgeable interpretation of the local features.

The name of the lodge is a particularly appropriate use of the Inuktitut word Sila, which is the root word for both the outer environment and for states of mind.

For example, Sila is the goddess of the natural order and of thought; Silakoluk is her brother, Silatujuq is intelligence.

Sila Lodge provides the opportunity for a lucky few to spend a brief period in their humid lives to live in complete harmony with the natural environment.